

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Aid For Asia

THE present trend of fighting in the Red River delta would seem to suggest that the "regroupment" of Vietminh forces in Vietnam is not a subject that will be decided at the Geneva conference. It is very likely that the Vietminh will win their demands on the field of battle. In fact, if the present pattern of Communist infiltration, French withdrawals and rebel military advances continue, the Geneva conference may find there will be no need to debate the problem of the composition of the Armistice Commission team; this problem, too, may be completely solved by the rebel conquest of the whole of Vietnam. It is difficult, almost impossible, to criticise the present French withdrawals in the Red River delta. Faced by overwhelming odds, the commanders of the small French force see no use in a vain stand in the outlying areas of the delta; far better to withdraw and reconstitute defences for the bigger battle to come—this is the French military attitude. In the case of Vietnam, this is no war against a foreign aggressor but an internal revolution which demands to be put down by a strong military force and which, if successful, will also demand the maintenance of this strong force in Vietnam in perpetuity. France would be quite incapable of this. It is very doubtful, too, whether the Vietnamese themselves would want it, desiring as they do complete independence from French colonial administration.

TURNING from Indo-China to the Southeast Asia area as a whole it must be realised that Siam and Burma face not foreign military aggression so much as internal revolution led by the Communists. Following the awakening of the free world to the Communist menace, it is unlikely that the revolutionaries can depend on much direct military help from the leading Red states to achieve their aims. Much, if not the whole pattern of Communist conquest will therefore depend on the internal revolutionary organisations of these countries. Would a Southeast Asia defence pact help to reduce the Red threat? Undoubtedly. Yes—as NATO saved Italy from falling to the domination of Italian Communists. But in Italy's case, foreign economic aid has done as much, if not more, to keep the Christian Democrats in power by bolstering up the country's weak economy. The West must therefore help to improve the economies of the small Southeast Asian nations by making bigger grants of economic aid as one means of depriving the internal Communists of their greatest allies—poverty, want, hunger and generally, the prevailing low standard of living.

DROBNY'S WIN

CONGRATULATIONS to Jaroslav Drobný for his great Wimbledon win over Ken Rosewall of Australia. After nine consecutive attempts, this self-exiled Czech has been crowned with a well-deserved victory, which has eluded him on a number of occasions in the past, often after heroic marathon struggles. There is even greater cause for jubilation in the fact that this match was to be Drobný's last serious attempt at winning the singles championship. It is to the credit of the Centre Court spectators that their support was for the fighting veteran—he was almost the under-dog—for he was seeded 11th and the experts gave him little chance of winning.

New Hopes Of Settlement In Indo-China

Cambodia To Begin Cease-Fire Talks

Geneva, July 5. Six Cambodian Army officers are flying here today to begin cease-fire talks with representatives of the Vietminh High Command. The talks, ordered by the nine-nation Indo-China peace conference on June 19, are expected to start tomorrow. The principal task of the negotiators is to arrange for the withdrawal from Cambodia of invading Vietminh forces from Vietnam, the largest of the three Indo-China states.

The Cambodian military delegates are led by General Nhiek-Toulong and Colonel Nap-Chhuon.

FORMER LEADERS

Two of the group commanders, Puth-Chhay and Chantaraksey, are described as former leaders of the Cambodian "resistance movement" who came over to the Government side after the State achieved her independence within the French Union.

Similar military negotiations for a cease-fire in Laos began at Geneva between officers of the Franco-Laotian and Vietminh High Commands on June 24.

Officers of the Franco-Vietminh High Commands have been meeting here intermittently since June 2 to try to draw up armistice lines and regrouping zones for Vietnam, main battleground of the seven-year war. All three sets of parallel military talks must submit final or interim reports to the conference by next Saturday.

JOHNSON DUE

Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, acting head of the United States delegation to the eight-week-old talks, is also due in Geneva today. Mr. Johnson, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, is returning from Prague after a flying week-end visit to Prague where he attended his Embassy's celebrations of American Independence Day yesterday.

The 21st secret session of the conference will be held tomorrow at the Palace of Nations. The delegates are expected to continue their discussion of the crucial armistice supervision problem which has also been the subject of behind-the-scenes East-West contacts during the weekend.—Reuter.

Communist Brawl In Melbourne

Melbourne, July 4. Communist sympathisers today jostled and punched two men who heckled a journalist named before the Royal Commission on espionage last week by Vladimir Petrov, Soviet diplomat granted political asylum in Australia, the newspaper Argus reported. Police fought their way through a yelling mob at a Melbourne rally to rescue the two men. The journalist, Rupert Lockwood, first Australian to be named before the Commission, and Ernest Thornton, head of a Communist trade union, were addressing the rally. When the two men heckled Lockwood, the crowd shouted "Shut their mouths, kill them", the newspaper said. Lockwood has been ordered to appear before the Royal Commission tomorrow. He has been named as the author of "Document J", alleged to have been written at the Russian Embassy and to list the names of many Australians. Mrs. Evdokia Petrov is expected to give evidence before the Commission on Tuesday, the Sun News Pictorial reported.—Reuter.

FRENCH-CHINESE MEETING 'VERY CORDIAL'

Geneva, July 4.

New contacts between the French and Communists at Geneva and the meeting of cease-fire teams near Hanoi spurred new optimism today for a settlement in Indo-China.

A French spokesman at the Geneva Far Eastern conference said a meeting last night between the acting delegation chiefs, M. Jean Chauvel for France and Li Ke-nung for Communist China, last night was "very cordial."

The prevailing mood was in sharp contrast to earlier reports of no progress. When the Vietminh levelled a week-end charge that the French in the military committee on Vietnam were wrecking the chances of ceasefire by excessive demands, the atmosphere became even cooler.

Then M. Chauvel saw a member of the Chinese delegation to discuss the deadlock in the Vietnamese Military Committee. This indicated how serious the situation had become.

Communist sources said there was agreement in principle that the French should have a regroupment area in the Red River delta and the Vietminh in Cochinchina.

The Communists maintain that the armistice line should be even below the 16th Parallel with a French enclave in the

The closed session of the Truong Gia conference, originally fixed for Monday morning, was postponed until the afternoon, said the agency quoting French official sources.

"This afternoon the two delegations agreed on the basic, attribution, agenda, principles and methods of work of the conference," said a joint French Union-Vietminh communique issued after Sunday's session.

Beginning with the next session it will be possible to tackle concrete questions.

DURATION NOT KNOWN

The cease-fire group of military delegates of the Franco-Vietnamese and Vietminh experts met for a second time on Sunday at Truong Gia—behind closed doors.

It was not known whether the western journalists would be admitted to the neutralised zone at Truong Gia in the same way as the Communist press reporters accredited to the Vietminh command, who appeared to have settled down permanently in the area.

The chiefs of the two delegations would give no indication as to how long they thought the conference would last.

The semi-permanent installations of the French include an electric generator, while the Vietminh are constructing light, straw-roofed huts. Police and soldiers are maintaining order in the neutralised territory and standing guard before the door of the building in which the conference is taking place.

All of the members of the Vietminh delegation, including General Van Tien Dung, appear very young. Their faces were expressionless, except for a slight smile when Colonel Lennuex made a reference to combat "which never end in anything except partial and local results no matter how expensive they are." The Vietminh did not even look at the Vietnamese members of the delegation opposite them.

The conference is taking place in a rice paddy where peasants still work. The only flag visible in the area is the red flag of the Vietminh—United Press, Reuter and Franco Presse.

Climbers Find More Tracks Of The Abominable Snowman

Katmandu, July 4.

Four members of Sir Edmund Hillary's New Zealand expedition, who arrived here today, said the expedition had found fresh tracks of a "Yeti" or "Abominable Snowman"—17,000 feet up in the Chawang Valley of North-eastern Nepal.

The tracks led for some distance over the snow, but the party found no other trace of the creature.

The party was met by Sir Edmund Hillary, who had flown here from Calcutta on June 23. He was leading the expedition when on the Barun Glacier, he injured his ribs while rescuing

a team-mate, Mr. James MacFarlane, from a crevasse. The party which arrived here today included Mr. George Lowe, who was a member of the "Victorious Everest expedition" last year, and Mr. William Evans. Two more members of the New Zealand expedition, Mr. Charles Evans and Mr. Norman Hardy, are still in the moun-

tains, but are expected here about July 17. The climbers said they had reached the summits of several peaks of about 20,000 feet in the Barun Valley and around the Chawang Valley. They reached 23,000 feet on Makalu, but had to descend when Sir Edmund Hillary was injured.—Reuter.

After The Operation



Persian Oil Settlement Likely Today

On Major Points

Tehran, July 5.

An agreement on major points of a Persian oil settlement is expected to be reached today at negotiations between Government officials and a delegation representing eight world oil companies.

The Persian Finance Minister Dr. Ali Amin said after the seventh session of the talks on Saturday night that "all important points are settled or will be settled at the next meeting on Monday."

If the final agreement on marketing Persian oil is signed within a month, the oil group's tankers could be expected at Abadan refinery by September, he said.

Persia expected annual gross profits in the region of £50 million by 1957, the Minister added.

Meanwhile, Britain and Persia held talks last night on compensation for the nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's holdings in 1951. A British spokesman said the talks due to be resumed today, were held in a cordial atmosphere.

20-YEAR PACT

Dr. Amin said the oil settlement will permit Persia to export 15 million tons in the first year, compared with 32 million tons annually before the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was nationalised.

"We want an agreement for 20 years only, although the consortium is fighting for a longer period," Dr. Amin said. "We shall honour oil contracts with other countries, such as Japan and Italy, now in force."

The eight oil companies negotiating a settlement include the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, five American oil groups and a French and a Dutch company.—Reuter.

A charming picture of Folky and Chisky—seven months old twins of Mr and Mrs Blyke de Vries who were born joined together at the stomach. A recent operation separated the Siamese twins. Chisky sucks her thumb and holds a toy rabbit with her other hand, as the twins pose for the photographer. — London Express.

Parole Unlikely For Trotsky Slayer

Mexico City, July 4.

Jacques Mornard, imprisoned assassin of the Bolshevik leader Leon Trotsky, will have his request for parole turned down, a high Mexican official said today.

Heraclio Rodriguez, chief of the Interior Ministry's Social Welfare Department, said the government would deny Mornard's bid for freedom for "good reasons" but he declined to elaborate on those reasons.

When Mornard's attorney filed a petition for the assassin's release last Thursday, it was believed Mornard would be granted liberty as a matter of course.

Mornard, who drove a pickaxe into the brain of the late Josef Stalin's arch-rival in 1940, has completed more than two-thirds of his sentence. His prison behaviour has been good and he had no previous criminal record.

HAS 'APARTMENT'

For years it was speculated that Mornard would choose a life-time in prison rather than face possible assassination by Trotsky's friends. He has spent his time in comparative luxury under Mexico's system of paying for prison privileges. He lives in a separate prison "apartment" and has received frequent visits from his girl friend.

Jose Farah, secretary general of the Federal District Penitentiary where Mornard has been a "model prisoner" for 14 years, speculated that the Government would reject his request for early release on the grounds that he entered the country illegally with the intention of committing murder. The crime is still considered unsolved since Mornard has never revealed who sent him to Mexico to end Trotsky's revolutionary career. It has always been believed, however, that the late Josef Stalin himself ordered Mornard to win Trotsky's confidence in the late 1930s and then assassinate him in his heavily fortified home in the suburbs of Mexico City.—United Press.

Hongkong Men Say:

THE ROYAL NAVY BEG TO DIFFER

But They Captured A German U-Boat Too

Former officers of the Royal Navy now in Hongkong "beg to differ" with a claim that the United States Navy "had captured the only German submarine on the high seas" during the last war.

A London Daily Express photograph published by the China Mail on June 30 showed a picture of the submarine, the former U-505, and the caption claimed that Rear Admiral D. V. Gallery, USN, had made "the only capture" during the Battle of the Atlantic.

Former Royal Navy officers now living in Hongkong, recalled that Britain had also captured a German U-boat and this capture was made in September, 1941, three months before the United States declared war on Germany in December the same year.

In a letter to the Editor, last week, an anonymous correspondent, Mr. A. W. W. disputed the claim and described the statement by the London Daily Express as "not strictly accurate." Another ex-RN officer in Hongkong told the China Mail over the weekend he was surprised that such a statement had been made.

The German submarine, the U-570, was actually captured by a Hudson aircraft belonging to the Coastal Command of the R.A.F. The plane discovered the vessel, dropped several depth charges, forcing it to surface. The U-570 then came up and surrendered with its crew assembling on the deck.

"The Third Year of The War in Pictures" a pictorial record published by the Odham's Press, described the surrender in brief details.

7-HOUR VIGIL

The book said that after having wireless for naval and air relief, the Hudson guarded her prey for three and half hours until a Catalina flying boat arrived to take over. The Catalina circled above the U-570 for another seven hours before Royal Navy vessels came and took the U-boat in tow. All members of the U-boat crew were taken prisoner.

Mr. L. Colmans said the British vessels that arrived to take the U-boat in tow were H.M.S. Burwell (an ex-American four-funnelled destroyer) and possibly H.M.S. Windermere. While en route to Hvalfjod, it was thought that the submarine was sinking and she was beached off the south coast of Iceland.

Mr. Colmans said that at that time he was serving as a Sub-Lieutenant on one of H.M. rescue tugs based on Iceland, and on instructions from the

Admiral Commanding Iceland Command, they steamed to the south coast to refuel and to tow the submarine to Hvalfjod.

RE-NAMED GRAFF
"This operation was successfully completed and the U-570, in the capable hands of British submarine experts, was delivered to the United Kingdom where she was re-named H.M.S. Graff and used as a training submarine."

"I have in my possession a copy of the signal from the Admiral congratulating our ship and the Salvage Officer on our successful operation, a traced copy of the chart where the submarine was beached, a photograph of the U-boat under tow before refloating, and a metal cap badge, complete with a Swastika as souvenirs of this operation."

Mr. Colmans added that the rescue tug in the operation was H.M.S. Salween, under the command of Lt. J. Cowley, R.N.R.

Mr. Truman Out Of Danger

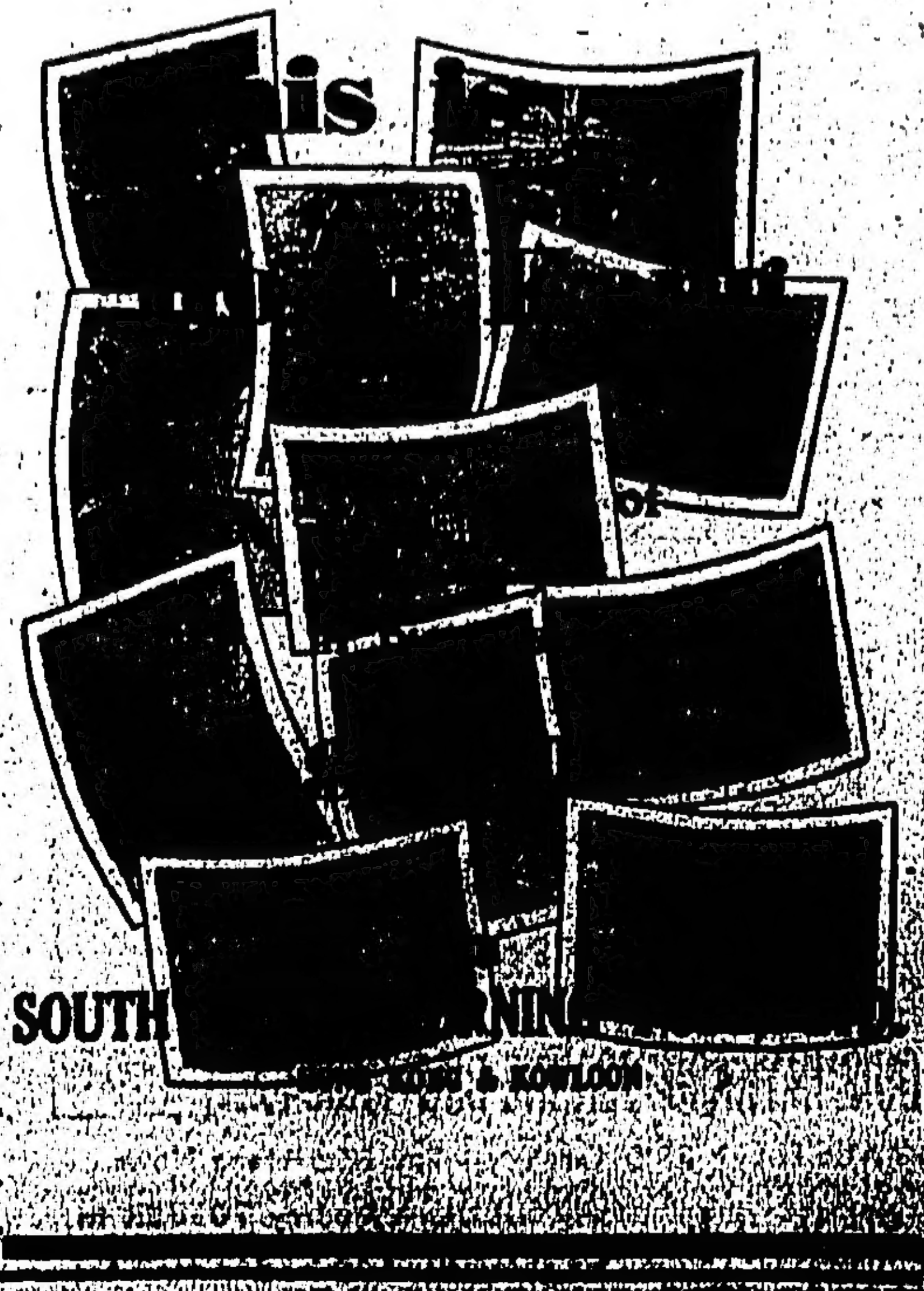
New York, July 4. Former President Harry Truman was pronounced out of danger today for the first time since his gangrene gall bladder and appendix were removed two weeks ago.

Mr. Truman was able to give the first "serious" attention to his memoirs since he became ill, a close associate at the hospital said.

Mr. Truman strolled about his air-conditioned room at the hospital, changed his pyjamas and read a magazine. His appetite was good and he ate heartily. Hospital officials said this afternoon, further regular bulletins would not be issued.—United Press.

Warships Dressed

All visiting American warships as well as Her Majesty's ships in port were dressed over-all in celebration of the American Independence Day. As July 4 fell on Sunday this year, Americans are having an extra holiday.



KING'S PRINCESS

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

ONE AGAINST THE KILLERS!!



ROCK DONNA PHIL ROBERTA
HUDSON-REED-CAREY-HAYNES

Passions race in fiery color by TECHNICOLOR
Screen Play by IRVING WALLER and RAY HUGGINS
Based upon the novel "The Night of the Hunter" by L. B. Nichols
Produced by LARRY R. RICHARDS Directed by RALPH WALSH

ON WIDE SCREEN AT PRINCESS

CAPITOL LIBERTY

TO-DAY

SPECIAL TIMES: AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.25 & 9.40 P.M.

with PERSPECTA STEREOGRAPHIC SOUND and NEW ASTROLITE SCREEN



STARRING ROBERT TAYLOR - AVA GARDNER - MEL FERRER
OVERTURE: "MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" Presented by M-G-M's Symphony Orchestra

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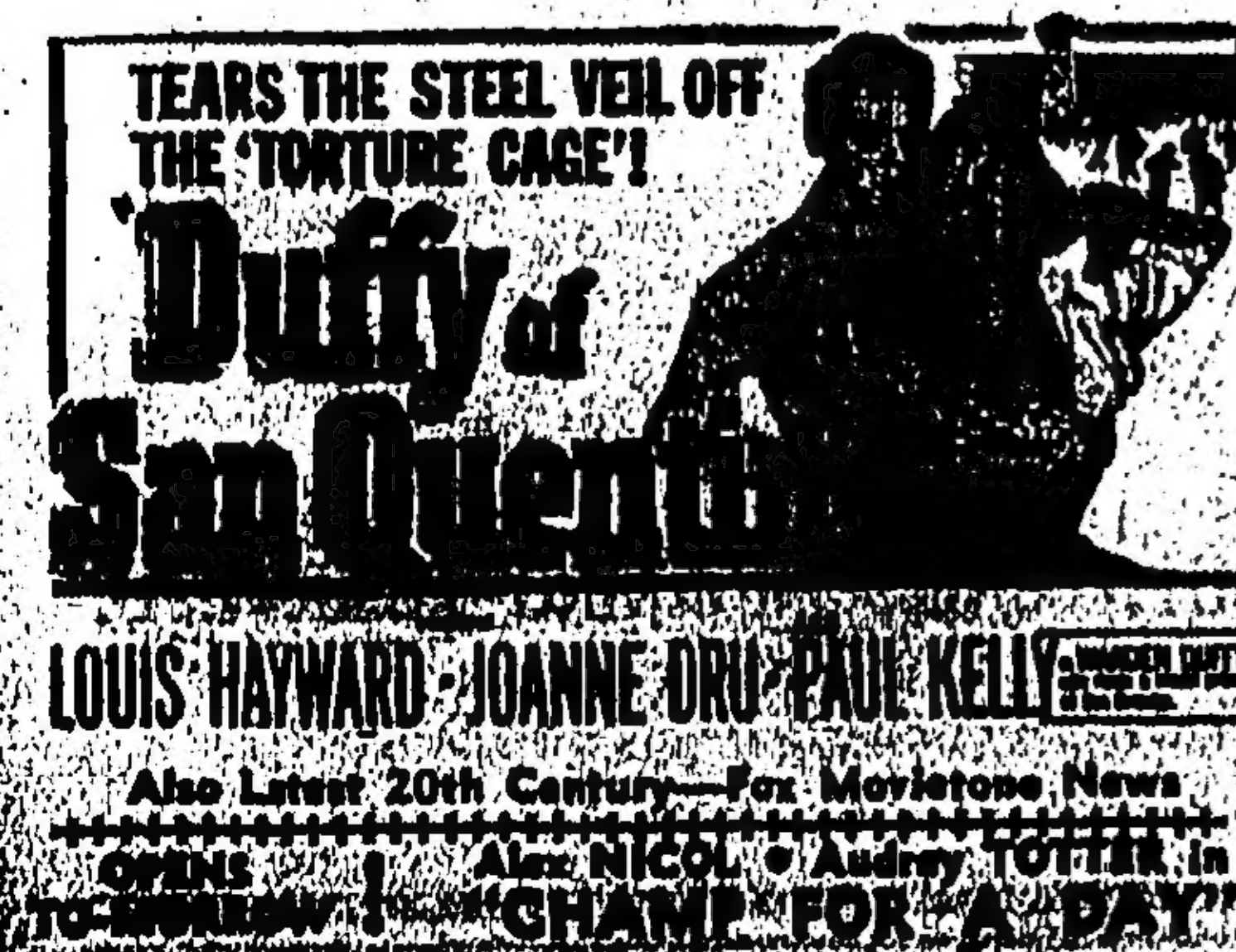
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Rocky MARCIANO vs Ezzard CHARLES
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TO-DAY ONLY MAJESTIC AIR CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



Also Latest 20th Century-Fox Movie News
CHAMP FOR A DAY

ST LAWRENCE PROJECT

American Legal Obstacles Finally Removed

Ottawa, July 5. With American legal obstacles finally removed, work will begin on the Canadian-American power development in the St Lawrence river during this month according to Mr Robert Saunders, chairman of the Ontario Hydro commission which will share the project with the New York State Power authority. The green light also shines for the seaway construction.

The overall cost of the power project is estimated at \$600,000,000 (over £200,000,000), to be split equally by the international partners.

Two British concerns are expected to bid for contracts on heavy electrical equipment, such as turbines and alternators. These are Metropolitan Vickers and English Electric, the latter having two subsidiaries in Canada, the John Inglis Co., and the English Electric Co., of Canada.

Discussion between the Canadian and American governments concerning the seaway construction is due to open almost immediately.

The Canadian Government, through spokesmen such as Mr C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, let it be known that Ottawa would prefer to "go it alone" and build the seaway by an all-Canadian route, but would respect undertakings to share the plan with the United States provided there is no undue delay.

Passage of the Wiley Act by the United States Congress, however, now makes it virtually certain that the United States will make a serious move to enter on the plan and undertake construction of the International Rapids section, with a canal on the New York side of the river.

27 FEET CHANNEL

Assuming that the Americans undertake this section, at a cost of about \$105,000,000 (over £35,000,000), the major construction to be done to complete the 27 feet channel from Montreal to the head of the Great Lakes still remains in Canada. Construction at Lachine, just outside Montreal, will cost \$12,000,000 to \$120,000,000 (some \$37,400,000 to over \$40,000,000); at Beauharnois, \$45,000,000 (over £15,000,000); and other miscellaneous work roughly \$5,000,000 (nearly £2,000,000).

If the United States were not to come in on the International Rapids section, or if Canada found it necessary to build a second canal on her side of the line, Canadians estimate that this could be completed at a present cost of \$90,000,000 (over £30,000,000).

The Ottawa Government hopes that a start on the seaway work can be made by next spring, or next summer anyway.

KEEN COMPETITION

A large number of British engineering and construction concerns are interested in securing contracts on the seaway, and others are in position to bid if they wish.

A group definitely interested is headed up by Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., who act as secretaries for Dowman, Long and Co. Taylor Woodrow Ltd (with its Canadian subsidiary in Toronto); Peter Lind & Co; John Howard & Co; Richard Corbin and Matthew Hall.

A number of other British firms have established subsidiaries or active connections in Canada recently. This does not necessarily mean that they in-

Jewish Leaders In Rumania Released

Jerusalem, July 4. Six Jewish leaders sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment in Rumania have been released, it was learned here today.

Those freed include representatives of the World Jewish Congress as well as the heads of Jewish communal organizations in Rumania, alleged to have taken part in "Zionist activities."

The convictions by court martial were annulled and retrials ordered for Mrs Shoshana Ben-Zion and Dr Jan Lippman, who had been sentenced to ten and 15 years respectively.

Mrs Ben-Zion, a Rumanian Jewess, was imprisoned since 1933 when Dr Lippman, former Chairman of the Jewish Congress, was imprisoned the previous year. —France-Press.

These firms include, among many others, Sir Robert MacAlpine & Co., with offices in Montreal and Toronto; John Laing and Son (Canada); and Marples, Ridgeway & Partners.

WIDE VARIETY In any case, British concerns hope to secure orders for a wide variety of things needed for the seaway—such as lock gates and insulations.

British trade authorities here long emphasized the desirability of British concerns establishing themselves in Canada if they wished to participate in the St Lawrence seaway and other developments, and those who have done so are now in position for the pay-off.

But great interest will attach to the discussions between the Canadian and American Governments concerning seaway plans, since it has been British experience that the nature of such plans vitally affects British capacity to bid.

Mr Peter Thornycroft, President of the Board of Trade, while attending a meeting in Montreal of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, expressed the hope that there would be some substantial British participation in the seaway development.

EARTH-MOVING

It is generally recognized, however, that the seaway, in contrast to the power plan, offers somewhat restricted scope because it is largely a matter of "earth-moving," digging the canals.

It has been estimated that the seaway project will give employment to an average of 15,000 men for a period of five to six years. About 9,500 of them will be Canadians and the rest Americans.

Some 150,000 tons of steel will be needed, 8,000,000 barrels of cement and about 130,000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth, with 6,500,000 cubic yards of concrete to be poured.

Already, in sections such as the Welland canal, Canada has spent \$1,000,000,000 to develop the 2,100-mile seaway, from the Atlantic to the heart of the continent. The final "bottlenecks" to be removed require conversion of those parts of the route which provide drafts for vessels of 14 feet draft into a 27 feet channel, all the way. —Reuter.

Eight-Nation Television Programmes Successful

The British Broadcasting Corporation tonight announced that the eight-nation television programmes which ended today had been "successful beyond expectation."

The operation of the month-long programmes which wound up tonight with the world foot all championship final between Hungary and Germany was conducted from an international co-ordination centre in France. The BBC said the greatest length of the links was about 4,000 miles, involving about 80 radio repeater stations. Forty-five television broadcasting transmitters in the eight countries had been fed by the network.

Apart from 10 programmes which were seen in all eight countries, 11 bilateral exchanges were also carried out between some of the participating nations.

The BBC said the operation was experimental. There were many "well founded fears" that the network would not work successfully. But despite all difficulties, the programme interchanges had been successful. "Many of the problems, both technical and linguistic, are now better understood," the statement said.

It is felt that a very positive step forward has been taken which should lead the way to further and more regular interchanges in the future. "These will most likely take the form of interchanges between near neighbours, rather than on the lines linking up a large number of countries as has been done during the present series." —Reuter.

TROPHY FOR WOMAN FLIER

New York, July 4. Miss Jacqueline Cochran, the first woman flier to break the sound barrier, and Major Charles Yeager, who flew a rocket test plane at about 1,600 miles an hour today awarded the Harmon International Air Trophy for 1954.

Miss Cochran's supersonic flight was made at Edwards air base in California in 1953 in a Sabre jet plane.

Major Yeager achieved his high speed in December two same year.

The trophies are usually presented by the President of the United States at the White House, but the site of the ceremony is not yet known this year. —France-Press.

Coffee Becoming Too Expensive In Great Britain

London, July 4. Coffee may be wearing the British post-war recovery label "for export only" before the end of the year.

This time, however, it will not be from choice but because it has priced itself out of the British housewife's reach.

Trade experts are now confidently predicting a rise of three or four shillings a pound in the price by the autumn.

Instead of about 6s. 0d. per pound for ordinary grades in common use, the price may go up, they believe, to 8s. 0d. or 10s. 0d. per pound. In fact, for the first time since the war, British consumers will soon be called upon to pay the ruling world price.

Most of the coffee consumed here comes under long term contract from East Africa—Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The rest comes chiefly from the Gold Coast and Jamaica.

These long term contracts provided stable conditions for the producers during the post-war recovery period and also ensured adequate supplies for United Kingdom consumption at a reasonable price.

CURRENT SUPPLIES Current coffee supplies are not equal to world demand, however, and prices have risen consistently over a long period.

British consumers have escaped the full impact of these increases because of the long term contracts and the fact that very little of the higher-priced, outside coffees have been imported.

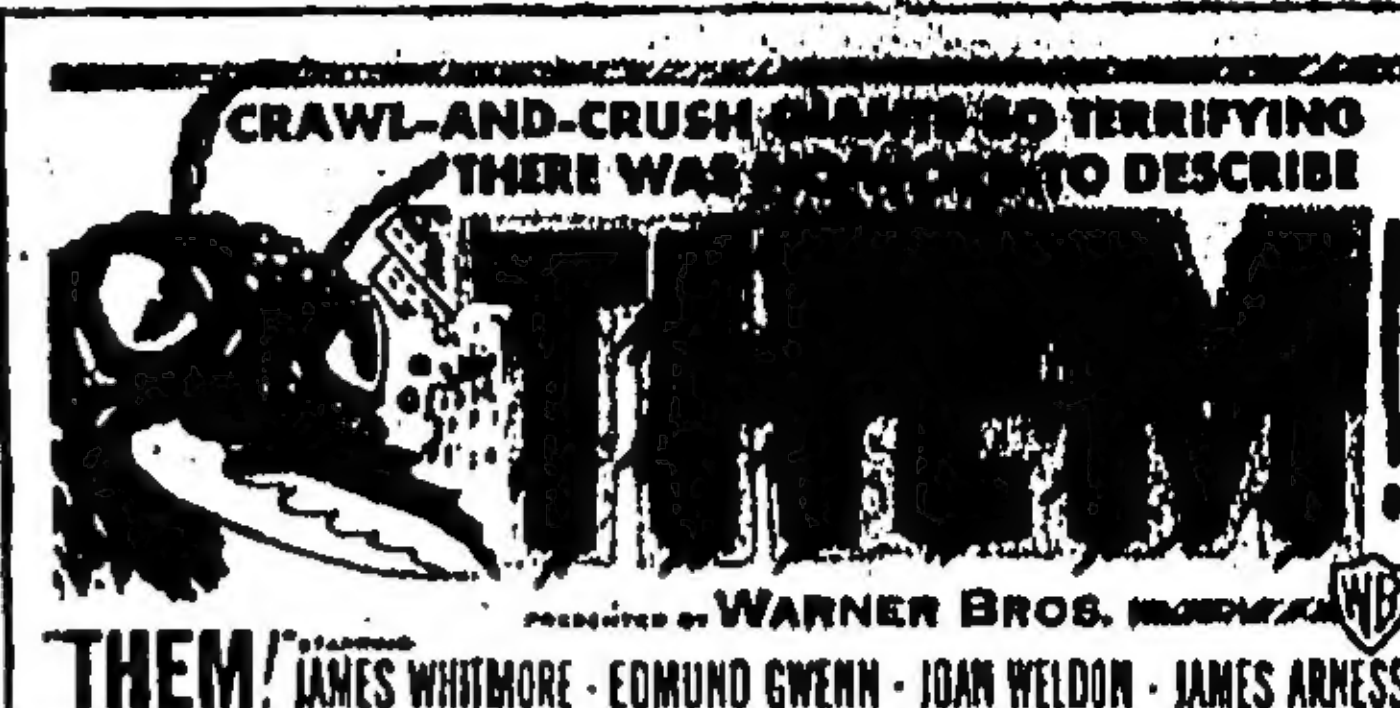
Brazil is the key world producer, but her supplies go mainly to the United States. Severe frosts in Brazil last year will mean a much smaller crop this year, and supplies were already getting short. But the current crop in Brazil, which will begin to be marketed in July, may be several million bags below normal.

World production may be 1,500,000 bags of 60 kilograms (132 lbs.) each, less than the estimated demand.

PRIVATE TRADING Meanwhile, although coffee has been handed back to private trading, the Government has been allocating to mer-

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



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First French Film Made For Giant Wide Screen!
"LUCRECE BORGIA"
Color by Technicolor
MARTINE CAROL — PEDRO ARMENDARIZ

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THE SIEGE AT RED RIVER
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A UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL PICTURE
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Showing TO-DAY Cathay AIR-CONDITIONED AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-DAY ONLY STAR AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.

THE ACADEMY AWARD WINNER OF 1948!
THE MOST DISCUSSED DRAMA OF THE YEAR!
JANE WYMAN • LEW AYRES in
"JOHNNY BELINDA"
With Charles Backford • A Warner Bros. Picture
TO-MORROW: ELEANOR PARKER in "VALENTINO" ONLY



Reconstituted Govt Of Kenya Announces Policy

FURTHER MOVE TOWARDS CREATING UNITED NATION

Nairobi, July 5.

The reconstituted Government of Kenya today publicly announced its policy—to fight terrorism with the utmost vigour and build a strong prosperous and racially-harmonious colony loyal to the British Crown.

This further move towards creating a united nation out of the kaleidoscope of 5,500,000 Africans (speaking more than 30 different languages), 90,000 Indians (Hindus and Moslems), 30,000 Europeans and 24,000 Arabs came from the new Council of Ministers who govern the country under the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

Two of the Ministers are Asians, one African. When appointed last April, they were told they would be expected to subscribe to a joint statement of policy. This joint statement issued today fills in details of a declaration briefly outlined at the time.

The statement indicates that in spite of the emergency which costs £1,000,000 a month, the Government intends to press forward with its successful development plans for 1946-57 and its schemes for improving the standards of health, housing and education among the

Africans "as finance, manpower and the operational situation permit." But it stresses that with Kenya's "exhausted financial reserves," everything depends upon the extent of co-operation from all races and classes, the final end being the restoration of security, the availability of finance (presumably from Britain) and the rate of economic progress.

RACIAL HARMONY
In the statement, promises the establishment of "opportunities for all loyal subjects irrespective of race or religion to advance in accordance with character and ability."

Another aim is to secure that individual rights of private property are respected. As soon as possible, the Government is to appoint a body to study the best method of choosing African members of the Legislative Council. Africans will be prominent on this body.

Closer administration of the country is to be intensified by the establishment of additional administrative teams in both the African reserves and the settled areas.

The Kenya Police Force—accused by a Parliamentary delegation from Britain last February of brutality and corruption—is to be progressively built up to a point where the provincial administration and the police can assume full responsibility for the maintenance of law and order without assistance from military forces.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
The effectiveness of local government in African districts is to be increased. The responsibility for appropriate services is to devolve progressively from the central to the local government.

African men, women and children are to be educated to realise the citizens' responsibility to assist the forces of law and order and the improvement on relations between the police and the public.

Another objective is that "as many as possible of those who have been misled by the Mau Mau doctrine" are to be rehabilitated so "as to fit them to take their place once more in society."

Large-scale opportunities will be given to Africans in trade by means of technical and skilled occupations.

EDUCATION
The quality of education for increasing numbers of all races is to be improved. In particular African and Arab education is to be "expanded at all levels."

There will be insistence "on a spiritual basis for education through active co-operation with the Churches, the missions and other religious bodies." The output of qualified Asian, Arab and African teachers is to be increased. The supervision of African schools, some of which have been criticised as breeding racialism, is to be stricter.

The country will move "as rapidly as the means permit" towards compulsory education for the children of Africans in Urban areas.

NEW VILLAGES
The general standard of living among Africans, Arabs and Indians will be raised by means of adult literacy schemes with particular emphasis on the English language. There will be a progressive labour and wages policy.

New villages are to be created. Communal activities and social organisations will be encouraged.

A further aim is to provide "a measure of social security" for employed persons in their old age.

Household and land used generally is to be improved. The development and support of European farming and agricultural settlement will be continued. The development of African farming will be vigorously accelerated on the lines of the Swynnerton £5,000,000 five-year plan.

A geological survey of Kenya's mineral wealth is to be completed in a high priority programme, with the support of the Government in London.

BRITAIN'S POSITION
The Kenya Government's policy announcement today lays down that the success of a British-led multi-racial nation in East Africa depends on co-operation between the races, equal defeat of Mau Mau and financial aid from Britain.

The emergency, which started in October 1952 and now costs about £1 million a month, keeps 8,000 troops and aircraft in the colony. The police force has to be maintained at a strength far beyond normal needs.

The failure of attempts to induce large scale surrenders of the Mau Mau hiding away in the forests means that there is no foreseeable end to the conflict.

Mr E. A. Vasey, the Kenya Finance Minister, said before he left London that while the result of the emergency may be anything up to three years. This is not the early end which seems to be so important.

Mr Vasey has gone back confident that he is going to get from Britain sufficient money to enable Kenya to continue fighting Mau Mau successfully. Last year there was a grant of £11 million.

BUDGET DEFICIT
Though Kenya was a prosperous self-supporting colony until the emergency came—and had been for 30 years—there is now a budget deficit, expected to rank next March at about £5,500,000.

Barely able to keep her head above water, Kenya has been forced to borrow money from abroad to finance her emergency expenses and to pay for the education and wages for Americans unless substantial sums of money is forthcoming from London and prosperity returns.

Kenya's leaders realise that British cannot go on spending millions every year—and also maintaining an army there—unless the situation is changed.

The European elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council have declared their adherence to three principles: the integrity of the white minority, communal self-government and the maintenance of law and order.

The Asian elected members have announced that they will support the white minority in the negotiation of any peace agreement, and will support the Government in London.



HRH Princess Margaret smilingly shakes hands with a little girl who had presented her with a bouquet when she watched the Metropolitan Police Horse Show at Ember Court.

—Central Press.

AMERICA MUST STEP UP HER OUTPUT

Washington, July 3.

The National Planning Association said today that production must be stepped up by US\$25,000,000,000 a year to keep the nation's economy healthy.

The private, non-profit, non-political organisation said that as government spending continues to drop, two recession

alternatives must be faced: national defence spending must be increased sharply, or there must be consumer-grinding moves such as price and tax cuts, plant and equipment modernisation, improved schools, hospitals, roads, etc.

The Association's views on the economic outlook were given in a report by a steering committee headed by Mr H. Christian Sonne.

Mr Sonne told a press conference that President Eisenhower must decide between now and autumn how much of the \$25,000,000,000 increase can be achieved through defence spending and then decide what part public and other projects should play.

"The situation is much more serious than most people think," Mr Sonne added. "A shift from rising defence spending to declining defence spending is a major adjustment. Nothing the Government has done so far takes care of that."

SOBERING ASPECT
The NPA said the 1953 recession tide seems to have halted but that "there is a sobering aspect"—the national production rate is \$18,000,000,000 below the rate of reasonably full employment opportunity and "unemployment still is between 5 and 6 per cent of the civilian labour force."

"Looking at the now visible factors of demand," it said, "it is difficult to see what forces of the market, under present programmes and policies, would be likely to lift business to the full employment level."

Mr Sonne discounted the possibility of inducing people to spend their savings, which are at a high level, to prime the pump. He said:

1. Low income groups don't have high savings;
2. "Psychologically, it is pretty impossible to tamper with savings habits."

SECURITY
He said that to blame the 1953 recession on inventory adjustment was like saying "a man is sick because he has a fever." The adjustment, he said, resulted from the lack of purchasing power.

The report said that while "definitely not necessary to avoid a depression," the committee visualises new security programmes "rising from perhaps \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 next year to a maximum of \$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 three years from now."

It said that if this programme is not feasible, then other measures should be considered to promote purchasing power, employment, and expansion.

Dr Hammarskjöld
Geneva, July 4.
The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Dag Hammarskjöld, with two secretaries, arrived by air in Geneva this evening from New York.

Dr Hammarskjöld is now in Geneva, and will be staying at the Hotel de Ville. He is expected to leave for Paris tomorrow.

PLANNERS PREPARE AGAINST FAILURE OF THE EDC

London, July 4.

An official level Anglo-American committee on the return of West German sovereignty and West German rearmament should EDC fail, will start work at the Foreign Office tomorrow, a Foreign Office spokesman announced tonight.

Chief British representative on the committee will be Sir Frank Roberts, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in charge of German questions.

Following last week's Washington talks between President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill, the Anglo-American committee has been charged with working out plans for the return of sovereignty to the West German Government and for alternative methods of re-arming West Germany should no progress be made with EDC within a short period.

The Foreign Office spokesman tonight said the French Government had been informed.

The Anglo-American committee is expected to sit for a few days only, to draft recommendations for submission to the two governments.

Diplomatic quarters here believe Britain and the United States in the Washington talks had definitely decided to return sovereignty to West Germany should there be further delay in the establishment of EDC.

countries would take other steps to secure West German rearmament. The committee emphasised, however, that both still hoped for the establishment of EDC.

This now awaits ratification by France and Italy. The most probable course for Britain and the United States, if EDC was not established, would be to propose German membership of NATO.

Before taking definite steps on the sovereignty or rearmament questions, Britain and America, it is understood, would consult France and seek to get agreement between the three West German Occupation Powers.

The return of sovereignty to West Germany, given by the Bonn Conventions of 1953, has so far been made independent on the establishment of EDC.

HOPE FOR RATIFICATION

It is not clear how much longer they will be prepared to wait before taking this step.

In a communique issued after Sir Winston Churchill's visit to Washington, it was announced that should EDC fail, the two

JORDAN ISSUES FALSE REPORTS

Allegations By Israel

United Nations, July 4.

The Israeli delegation to the United Nations charged tonight that the Jordanian authorities were "issuing false reports that Israel was preparing to seize the Arab part of Jerusalem by force."

"There is not a word of truth in this allegation," said an Israeli spokesman. He termed it "a patent attempt to divert public attention from Jordan's responsibility for the tragic outbreak of firing on June 31 and July 1."

"The Israeli Prime Minister's appeal last week to the United States and British Embassies to use their governments' influence with Jordan in order to effect a ceasefire is ample evidence of Israel's pacific policies," he said.

"Jordan's attempt to depict Israel as an aggressor comes ill from a State which makes no secret of its hostility towards Israel, declares its policy to be one of no peace with her and refuses to enter into direct negotiations with Israel in order to reduce tension..."

United Press.

MERGER OF MOTORCAR COMPANIES

Paris, July 4.

Ford cars will in future be manufactured in France by the Simca Automobile Manufacturing Company under a merger announced today between Simca and the French branch of Ford Company.

A communique put out by Simca Company explained that the merger is designed to meet British and American competition in car production.

It is claimed to be a considerable step forward in the development of the French car industry and a benefit to the national economy.

Under the new arrangements, Simca Company takes over the Ford factories at Flacey and the production of the popular Ford "Vedette" model.

Ford shareholders have been compensated with an equivalent value in Simca shares.—France-Press.

WRONG TARGET

Melbourne, July 4.

Melbourne University Army cadets on a two-day exercise mistook a tank temporarily out of action for a target and promptly shot it.

The cadets, who were practising marksmanship, fired at the tank and hit it. The tank was not damaged and the cadets were not punished.

HARRY ODELL
proudly presents
SMETERLIN
(pianist)



at the
EMPIRE THEATRE

Monday, 19th July
Wednesday, 21st July
at 9.30 p.m.

Admission prices—
\$15.40, \$8.90, \$4.70

PLEASE BOOK NOW

Town Booking Office,
side lane, Shell House.

New American Drive To Counter Propaganda

Washington, July 4.

The United States Information Agency today announced a new drive to counter Communist propaganda and develop appreciation abroad of United States achievements. The announcement said the Kremlin was "spending untold sums in an immense effort to depict the United States as a nation of barbarians, or materialists interested primarily in mass production products, and therefore not to be trusted with political leadership."

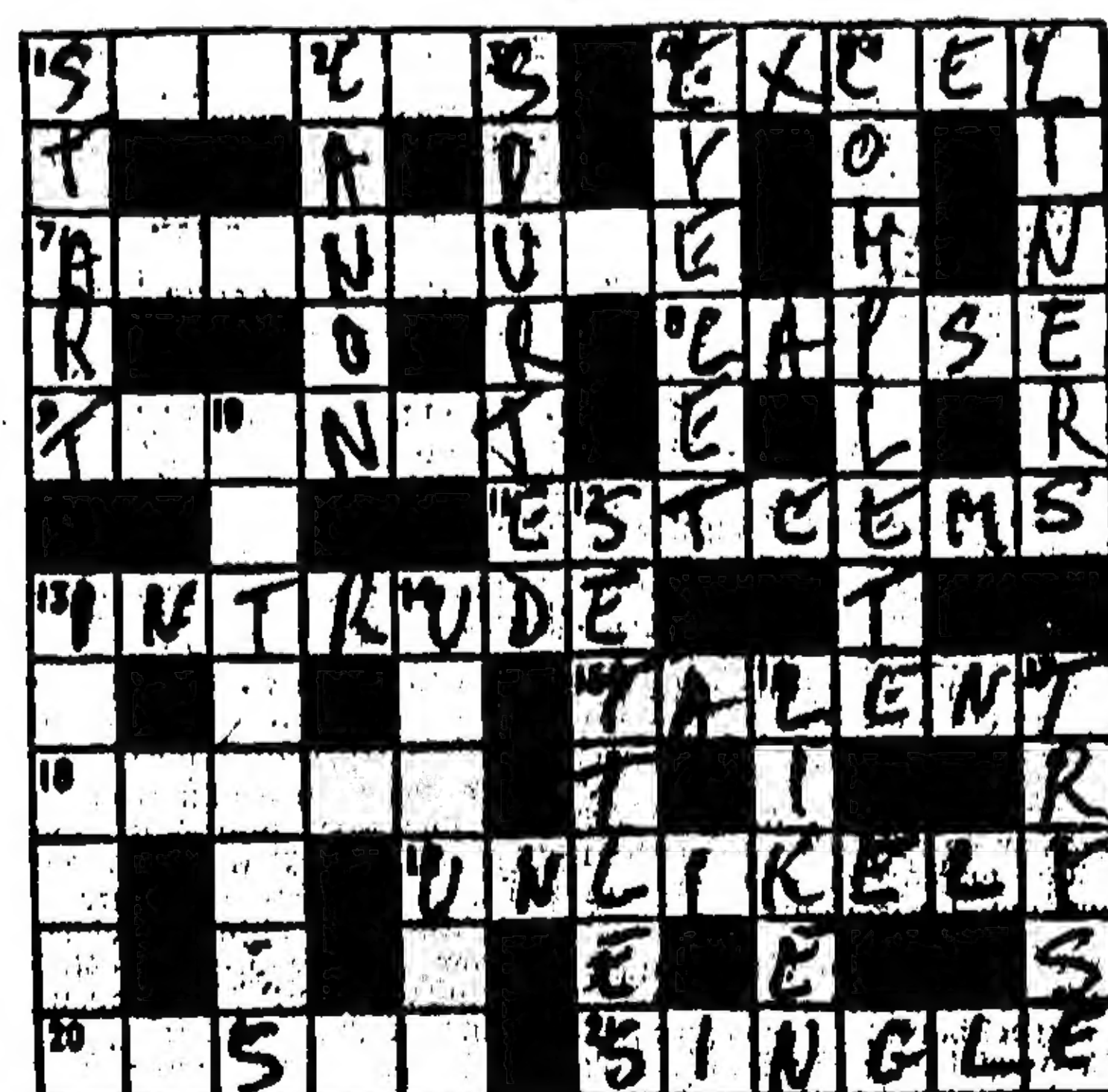
Mr Theodore Streibert, Director of the Agency, said he was therefore creating a new section.

Mr Jacob Cantor, United States Public Affairs Officer at Havana, will become Cultural Affairs Adviser in the Agency's headquarters here.

"Greater understanding abroad of the long and worthy cultural heritage of the American people is essential to our efforts to gain support overseas in the unrelenting fight against international Communism," Mr Streibert said.

He said the job of the Agency would now be to carry on a bigger campaign to expose Communist activities in the cultural field and tell the world of United States cultural achievements.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- Pushes (6).
- Surprise (5).
- Short story (8).
- Fall from grace (5).
- Small tower (7).
- Values highly (7).
- Weakness (7).
- Special attitude (6).
- Submit to (5).
- Improbable (6).
- Attempt (5).
- Unmarried (6).

DOWN

- Begin (6).
- Clergyman (5).
- Gushed (7).
- Lace-hole (8).
- Entire (6).
- Passenger ships (6).
- Endorses (8).
- Establishes (7).
- Persuade (6).
- Obstreperous (8).
- Compare (6).
- Fragment herb (8).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Stop, 4 Terrace, 5 Loud, 9 Combs, 10 Lingers, 11 Crib, 12 Mere, 13 Waged, 17 Slide, 19 Spill, 22 Theatre, 24 Idol, 27 Earl, 28 Gambles, 32 Owns, 33 Test, 34 Degrees, 35 Sped, 36 Down, 37 Trowed, 38 Placed, 40 Tulp, 42 Edible, 43 Raid, 44 Curve, 45 Met, 46 Budge, 48 Grid, 49 Dull, 50 Grooms, 51 Flood, 52 Bounce, 53 Heave, 54 Amber, 55 Kase.

They Call Him The No. 1 'Catch' Since Penney

By ARTHUR BRENARD

THE youngest knight in the Birthday Honours list took a day off the other day from thinking 10 years ahead.

He is 39-year-old Professor Arnold Hall, who took his family to a Hampshire fête.

For the day he stopped thinking about the fighters, bombers, and jet fighters of 1944.

He stopped thinking, also, of the fantastic, perhaps, directing into the air the Comet disasters.

Professor Hall is the chief of the secret experimental unit at Farnborough. He is Britain's top aeronautical scientist and guardian of our air secrets and plans for many years ahead.

In Whitehall, Hall is a ready-made legend. There he is considered the "Greatest" since Penney, the air scientist.

He is content with the £3,000 a year, so the Government pays him as a civil servant, although it is a fact he could get many times as much in America or even in industry in Britain.

Almost Unknown

ALTHOUGH he probably has the greatest single influence on aviation in Britain, he is almost unknown to the general public.

In the first personal interview this brilliant young man has ever given, I learned about his uncanny knack of staying his mind backwards and forwards like a telescope from present-day problems to future needs.

"This is probably the largest laboratory in the world," he said, "and our jobs vary from day-to-day problems to pure research into what the future holds."

"And then there are investigations into accidents such as the present Comet inquiry."

"It is just a question of conditioning your mind. My scientists on research are constantly finding new things. Some are useful, some are not."

"Farnborough, on the research side, is like a huge bottle of fizzy mineral water whose bubbles are ideas. My job is to decide which bubbles to capture, develop, and arrange to be incorporated in future planes."

Professor Hall was educated at Liverpool Alsop High School and Clare College, Cambridge.

He lives with his wife and two daughters, Elizabeth, aged six, and Veronica, four, in a four-bedroomed house on the edge of the airfield.



ARNOLD HALL
Ten years ahead.

Supply secret airfields, including the guided missile range at Aberporth, in Wales.

To one or other of them he flies once or twice a week in a twin-engined plane. He likes to take over the controls sometimes—as long as one of his experienced test pilots is there to guide him.

Finally he says: "Don't call me or my chaps long-haired or eccentric. We're not. We are just ordinary people like anybody else."

"We are nothing like the characters in the film about Farnborough—'No Highway'—and sometimes for a laugh we run it through at parties. I have seen it several times."

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Reasons why
you must have
a **S&C**
Refrigerator



1. If your kitchen is small, this is the model for you: sturdy and compact with a maximum of storage space, economical in operation. Thermostatically controlled with freezer and defroster. Exterior, white porcelain enamel. Interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel.
DE. 31. T \$900

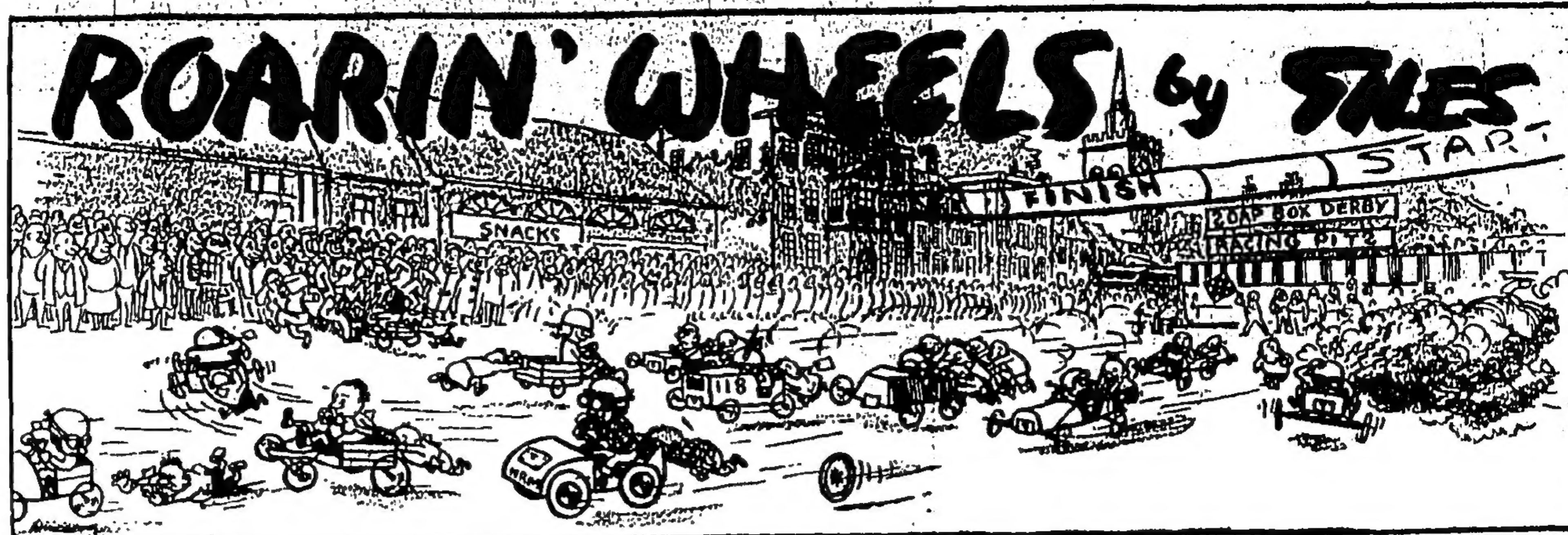
2. The 5 cu. ft. refrigerator, a family favourite for many years, extra storage room, extra shelf area, larger freezer, special plastic meat or fish drawer. Exterior, white porcelain enamel. Interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel. Interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel. Interior, unchippable plastic-on-steel.
DE. 51 \$1400

3. If you entertain on a larger scale, this is the model you need. The 10 cu. ft. model has 10 cu. ft. of storage space, an ample freezer with two separate compartments for ice and frozen foods. Glass-covered plastic chiller for meat or fish, and a deep salad drawer for vegetables and fruit. Interior lights up when the door is opened.
DE. 70. \$1550

4. This luxury S&C Refrigerator incorporates every refinement and refrigeration aid that could be desired. Extra large freezer and frozen food locker, plastic chiller, two plastic salad drawers, special meat or fish drawer, room for even the largest bottle.
DE. 71. \$1700

S&C Quality
Refrigerators

Laughter-reporting in a new way... at the Soap Box Derby



Giles took his caravan studio to the Soap Box Derby at Baldock, Hertfordshire, and reports back that a Grand Prix is a quiet do compared with Baldock's whirling mass of home-made machinery. Cartoonist Giles started off the first event at this miniature Silverstone for small boys, and later presented the prizes. He gives his own commentary below...

Let's Look In At No. 6 Gorki Street, Moscow

WORK-SHY PLAYBOYS WORRY THE COMMIES

By DENNIS BARDENS

AT Number 6, Gorki Street, in Moscow, a strange scene may be witnessed any night of the week. In what is known as the "Cocktail Hall" are groups of youths and girls very different from the types idealised in Communist literature and posters.

The youths, foppishly dressed, look oddly effeminate in their over-long jackets, tapering trousers, loud ties and long hair; the girls dress with a studied and ostentatious carelessness.

Laughter is loud and raucous, and most of the crowd are drunk. Eventually the Militia arrive, because things have become too riotous. Customers are questioned, but only a few are arrested. Too many of them, despite their delinquent ways, are the sons and daughters of prominent party officials and members of the Communist hierarchy.

The newspaper Evening Moscow, on April 3, 1954, described the goings-on in Gorki Street "when clean-living Muscovites have gone home and the night-shift workers have come on duty in the factories"—just to make the point that the good Communist is either studying, working or sleeping.

"Puffing himself up importantly, a youth in spectacles and in a foreign-cut jacket with zip fasteners, sits on a high stool."

Who is he? Leonid Alexandrovich Lekochka, aged 16, a pupil in the 9th class of the 35th School, and son of an important administrator in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

Lekochka's friend and drinking companion in the cocktail bar is Marlen Doshoyan, whose father is working in one of the Medical Institutes.

Other delinquents at the cocktail bar include the young director of the Moscow Children's Theatre, Evdokimov, and students of the Academy of Trans-

port.

Where do these youths come from? Some are just ordinary high-spirited young people—glad to be young and alive—in understandable revolt against the overpowering dullness of Government propaganda and the activities of the youth organisation, Komsomol, and other Party-sponsored bodies.

A HIGH percentage of them, however, ought to be ardent and conscientious Communists; for they are the sons and daughters of prominent Party members and Government officials.

Trud, the Soviet trade union paper, on March 30, 1954, described a police round-up of rowdy youths in Gorki Street:

"The youngest visitors to the Militia station were three well-dressed youths. The ages of all three did not amount to 50. They had been behaving like hooligans in Gorki Street. My father is an academician," declared one. "And mine is a colonel," said the second excitedly.

All three youths were still at school. And all three—Yuri Sysoev, Yuri Mirny and Grigori Davydov—were

members of the Komsomol. They had started drinking at Sysoev's home, then continued their drinking bout in the city. Mirny's father, in truth a colonel, soon arrived at the station to make excuses for him and to guarantee his good behaviour in the future.

The fact is that by encouraging spying on parents, the authority of parents over their own children has been seriously undermined. Children don't fear those whom they are taught not to trust, so that father and mother have little authority.

Nepotism, too, is rife. The distinguished and successful get many privileges, which they share with their children. Teenage hooligans have learned from their privileged fathers how to enjoy comfort and luxury without responsibility. The superior pay and special facilities granted to the upper crust have spoiled these youths for work.

Similar reports come from Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Communist countries. The new parasitic class of gilded youths is a living refutation of Communism's claim to have abolished inequality and that this kind of behaviour is peculiar to "capitalist" societies and impossible in the home of true Socialism. It is also a sidelight on the inadequacy of the facilities offered to the youth of Communist countries for the healthy development of their youthful instincts.

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and dangerous. Gilded youths soon become violent youths. The Soviet Teachers' Gazette of December 10, 1953 described the undisciplined behaviour of groups of louts in one of the top forms of a school at Koluga, near Moscow. The boys swore, drank and smoked. During lessons they would start singing, or boxing, or organise a mass exodus from the classroom.

At many schools and institutes the children of privileged parents receive special treatment. The son of Dunaevsky, the well-known Soviet composer, was treated with marked favouritism at the Institute of Cinematography.

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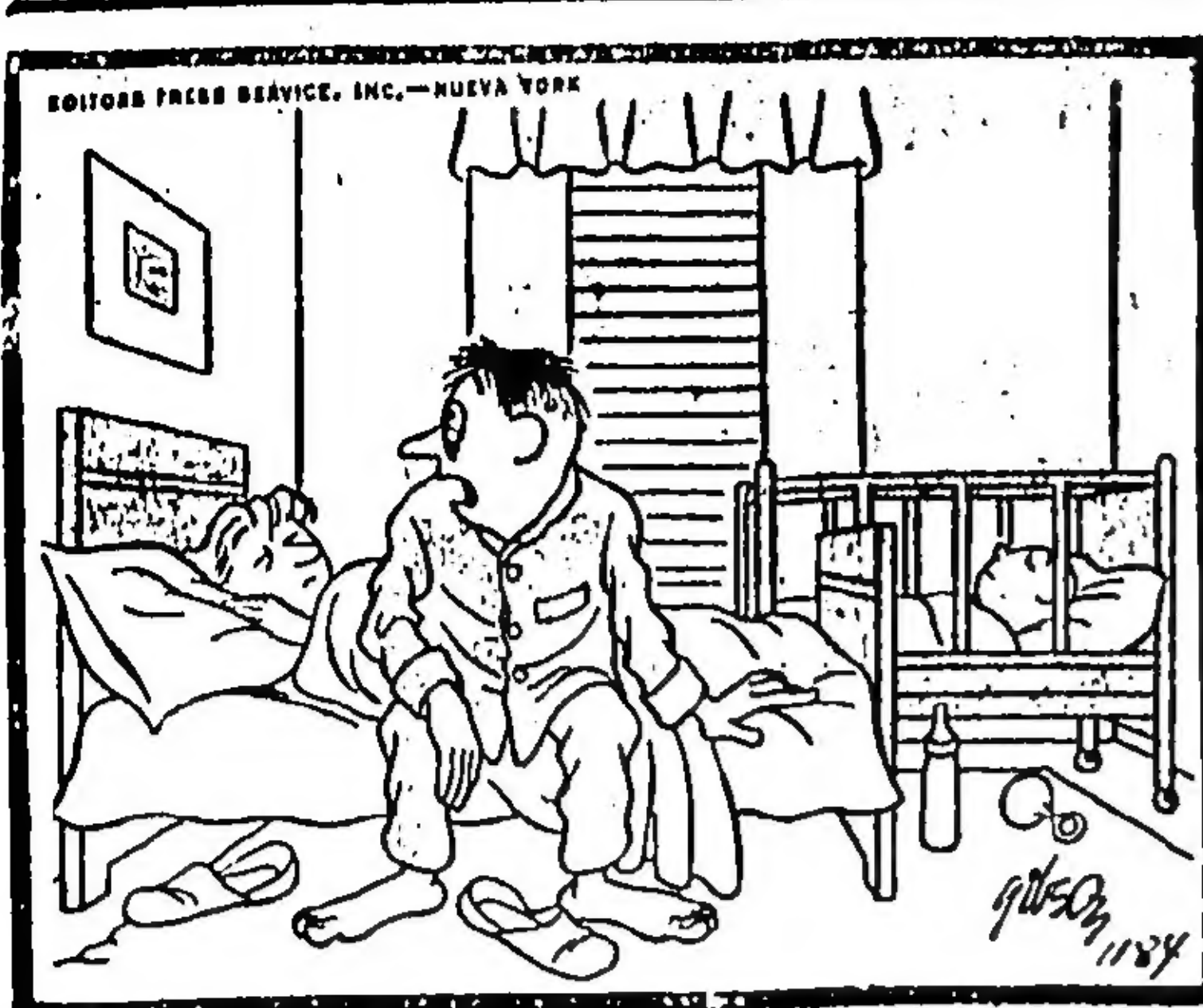
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"It must be time to get up. The baby's asleep!"

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

THE campaign to save an old gasholder for the nation reminds me of the American who thought the South Island gasholder was a Roman amphitheatre, but supposed that it had been largely restored, like the one at Verona.

Gasholders should be thatched, pierced with lancet windows, and given spires. Flying buttresses with roses trained on them, and a moat which could be used as a swimming-pool, might lead to the kind of ineffable beauty which makes the traveller gasp when he first sees the Gothic power house at King's Thursday, with its great stained-glass doorway.

Onions on the culme-shaft

AN industrial psychopath has discovered that farm labourers lead healthier lives than factory workers. But has he not heard of the Mulvey Experiment? A factory which makes small metal lozenges for galvanometers, has discovered that its workers, who are not allowed to eat onions, are healthier than those who are allowed to eat them. The factory is the Mulvey Experiment. A factory which makes small metal lozenges for galvanometers, has discovered that its workers, who are not allowed to eat onions, are healthier than those who are allowed to eat them. The factory is the Mulvey Experiment.

YOUR BIRTHDAY. By STELLA

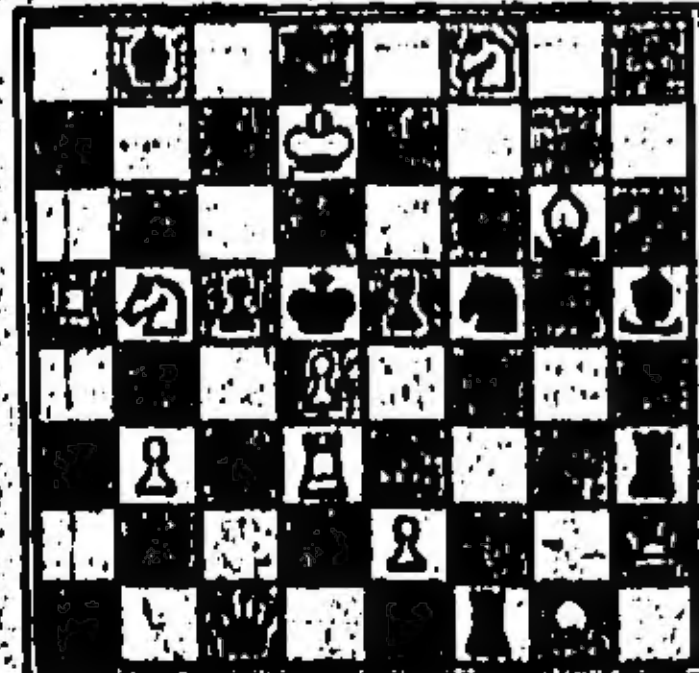
MONDAY, JULY 5

BORN today, you possess a high degree of versatility. You have a tenacious temperament, however, and are inclined to select a single objective and pursue it with a single-mindedness. You will be an eventual success, for you are able to get a lot of excitement out of your own life. You are a dreamer, but you know how to make those dreams come true. You are a dreamer, but you know how to make those dreams come true. You are a dreamer, but you know how to make those dreams come true.

TUESDAY, JULY 6

CANCER (June 22-July 22)—Back on the job after your vacation? May not be easy to get accustomed to work, but it has to be done. LEO (July 23-Aug. 23)—If circumstances call for a sudden change in plans, be prepared to make an adjustment. VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Be an originator today. You will find that it will advance your interests and augment your prestige. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Work hard today and you will discover that the rewards are fully worth while. There's much to be done. SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Normal routine may be dull, but it will make you feel secure. Give an impetus for the sake of new interest. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—If you must argue an important matter today, be sure that you are tactful and polite. CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Do not make unnecessary changes right now. You will gain better results by holding to normal routine. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—You may be called upon to give aid and assistance to a friend. It can be mutually beneficial. PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—Ideas are very important today. Be sure to follow any good one that pops into your head just now. ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Don't attempt to control the former first. Then you can enjoy the latter. TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Give all matters of importance due consideration before acting upon them. Avoid being impulsive.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. PERIS
Black, 9 pieces.

White, 11 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.
Solution: 1. Qxg7, 2. Qxh7.
1. Qxg7, 2. Qxh7.

• JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Six Spades Seems A Popular Contract

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHEN today's hand was played in a tournament some years ago, six spades was a very popular contract. The slam was popular with North and South because there seemed to be a fine play for the contract; and it was popular with East and West because they usually wound up with a score of plus 100 for defeating the slam.

At all tables West opened the four of hearts. Declarer usually won the first trick with dummy's ace, ruffed a heart, and tried a spade finesse. East won with the king of spades and got out safely with a trump or a club. South eventually had to lose a diamond trick, and there went the slam.

The slam was made at one table where the South player was the late Dr. Louis Mark of Columbia. It began with the ace of hearts and a heart ruff, but then cashed the top clubs and ruffed a club.

He next led the queen of spades but decided against a

NORTH (D) 31			
♠ A 9 6 3	♥ A 5	♦ K 10 2	♣ A K 5 3
WEST			
♠ 7 6 4 3	♥ K 5	♦ K Q J 10 9	♣ 8 7 6 5 4
♠ 5 3	♥ Q J 10	♦ Q J 10	♣ 8 7 6 5 4
SOUTH			
♠ Q J 10 8 4 2	♥ 2	♦ A 8 7 4	♣ 8
♠ 2	♥ A 8 7 4	♦ 8	♣ 8
Both sides vul.			
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	1 ♥	1 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥ 4			

finesse. The fall of the cards indicated that West had length in hearts and in clubs. If West had also held the king of spades, he might have raised his partner's bid to two hearts.

Dr. Mark therefore put up dummy's ace of spades, and then gave up a spade trick to East's king.

East had to return a diamond, since a third round of hearts would allow declarer to ruff while dummy discarded a losing diamond. East deceptively returned the jack of diamonds, but Dr. Mark was not fooled by this play.

It was clear that East held three diamonds and West only two. If East had held three diamonds headed by the jack, he would have returned a low diamond instead of the jack.

Acting on this analysis, Dr. Mark won the diamond return with dummy's king and led the ten of diamonds for a finesse through East's queen. When this finesse succeeded, the slam contract was home.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:

South West North East
1 Dmd. 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2 Spades

You, South, hold: Spades A-3, Hearts K-Q-6, Diamonds A-K-J-8-7-4, Clubs 7-2. What do you do?

A—Bid two no-trump. You have more than enough for a free bid, and the only question is whether to bid three diamonds or two no-trump. If you bid no-trump now, your partner may accept or refuse the suggestion; but if you bid diamonds, the chance to try no-trump may vanish.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades A-3, Hearts 9-8-7-4, Diamonds A-K-Q-7-4, Clubs K-2. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

DUMB BELLS

I DON'T SEE WHY WE NEED FARMERS THESE DAYS WHEN WE CAN LIVE ON CANNED FOOD.



SOLUTION TO CHECK SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

FASHION HIGHLIGHTS AT ASCOT

By Dorothy Barkley

LONDON. OVERSEAS visitors who went to this year's Ascot will have something to remember it by.

Instead of the looming rain and grey skies which often mar our Royal summer functions, there was brilliant sunshine for the four-day race meeting.

Ascot in the sunshine looked as pretty as a picture, and the visitors will remember its sparkling colour—the green lawns and the banks of flowers; the gleaming white of the railings; the green of the course attendants' uniforms. And they'll remember its pageantry—English pageantry even creeps into a race meeting—in the gold and scarlet uniforms of the Queen's outriders as she drove round the course in an open landau.

They will remember its leisurely atmosphere, recalling those fabulous old days of unhurried living. They will remember the food, the champagne and lobster lunches, taken in the Continental atmosphere of the loggia-fronted balcony restaurant.

They will recall the mixed crowds discussing the day's topics—the weather, the horses, and the members of the royal party—and exclaiming: "Isn't the Queen looking lovely?" or "Have you seen what Princess Alexandra is wearing?" (Princess Alexandra, obviously enjoying her first Royal Ascot, was the new royal princess in the limelight. Her first day's outfit was a lemon yellow silk dress topped with a white coolie hat.)

Fitted Suits

And they will of course remember Ascot's fashions. This has been a particularly well-dressed Ascot, with the members of the Royal Family taking the lead in providing fashion highlights each day.

Fitted suits were the popular choice and, to make them look summery, women chose them in tropical weight worsted or in paisley patterned silk, this year's top favourite print. Most of the women turned up in jackets with the new low-cut blouse, and filled in the neckline with rows and rows of coloured glass beads. A few topped their suit with the traditional garden party hat, the big-brimmed rose-trimmed affair which suits Englishwomen so well. Those who preferred to fight a losing battle with the wind chose small, head hugging hats of flower petals.

Schapiorelli should have been there. She would have liked to see the sudden popularity of the colour, "shocking pink," that young, determined to be noticed, was dressed in Dior blue from head to foot. (Well, all except the stockings.)

This blue, together with shocking pink, made a welcome change from the whites, blacks and pastels which normally blossom on these occasions.

Sober Colour for Men

The men looked immaculate ever in grey top hats and morning suits. This year, though, there were few of the gleaming brocade waistcoats which flourished last year. Most men had returned to the sedate pearl grey. But one of them did provide unexpected colour. He was Ghazizadeh Ali Khan, the Pakistani High Commissioner to India, and he wore a brilliant mauve turban with its long flowing ends trailing in the breeze.

Ascot this year has shown just what suits an English summer outdoor occasion—and just what does not.

Simply creates the best effects. The elegant racer in small flower petal hat and sheath dress of white silk looked better dressed than her companion in floppy-brimmed garden party hat, and tussy ankle-length chiffon dress.

But the colour wasn't confined to hats. Dresses and suits were in the same tone, and there was Norman Hartnell's royal dressmaker, with a touch of it in his shocking pink carnation.

Dior, too, would have enjoyed seeing that the shade of blue he launched a few months ago has caught on so quickly. It came second to pink in the fashion colour stakes. It is such a striking, piercing colour that most women used it in small doses, for a hat or scarf, though one young deb, determined to be noticed, was dressed in Dior blue from head to foot. (Well, all except the stockings.)

This blue, together with shocking pink, made a welcome change from the whites, blacks and pastels which normally blossom on these occasions.

But this year they are quite happily wearing it and it is easily the most popular colour for all ages.

There was the dear old lady with silver hair who had a wispy

WOMANSENSE

FASHION HIGHLIGHTS AT ASCOT



Sketches from Elizabeth's Ascot notebook include two of the favourite millinery styles: a natural coloured straw hat trimmed with a rose, and a "flower pot" hat trimmed with a bouquet of "shocking pink" flowers.

CENTRE: A fitted suit was the popular choice at Ascot. This one was in charcoal grey tropical weight worsted and worn with a stiff brimmed hat in matching organdie. The pink glass beads, which filled in the neckline in place of a blouse, matched the rose on the hat.

LEFT: Translucent green balls, swinging from a gold chain, were the unusual earrings worn by one of the racers.

of ostrich plumes dyed shocking pink and curved to form a half hat. There was the elegant woman with a small head hugging flower hat of the same shade and matching short gloves. And there was the young deb who had a big-brimmed straw hat in the shocking pink draped with toning chiffon.

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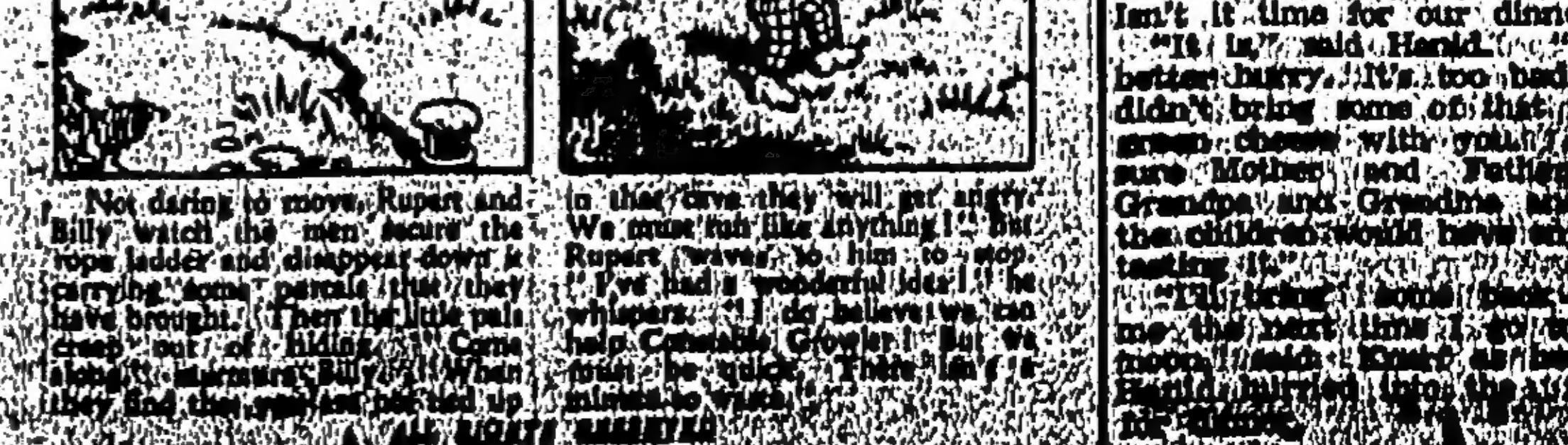
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Corsage For Milady

A FLOWER corsage is that last, lovely touch when a girl is all dressed up for a big evening.

Flowers are so flattering. Their colour can complement your frock and face. In choosing and wearing a corsage, however, the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association suggests you follow a few simple rules.

First, wear the posies with their faces upward, the way they grow. The petals hold up better when placed this way and the full beauty of the heart of the flower is visible.

A corsage should not be too large for a small woman or too small for one of large frame. Complexions should be taken into consideration, too. A pale face should choose daring colours. They will give life to her light-coloured complexion.

Girls with skin that has ruddy overtones should think in terms of cool shades such as blues and lavenders.

With tweeds and sports clothes, try rugged marigolds, chrysanthemums, carnations.

A girlish, bouffant dance frock calls for a corsage of sweetheart roses, butterfly orchids or some camellias.

It is customary, of course, to wear your corsage on the left side. But here is a practical idea: Place it on the right side if you are going to dance. Then your partner won't crush the flowers when he leads you around the dance floor.

The girl who has a neat and nifty waistline can call attention to this good-looking asset by tucking a few posies in her belt. The quaint practice of wearing a rose in the hair is coming back. Place one on either side of your curly coiffure. Or sport a halo of daisies or spray orchids. What could be prettier!

—Helen Follett

BUDGET-PLEASING RECIPES

JUST a batch of good recipes today, likely to become family favourites, also budget-pleasers!

Savoury Meat Patties served with a tangy sauce is the first offering.

Beat one egg, and add 1 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper, 1/4 c. milk and one c. bran cereal. Combine one lb. ground round steak with 2 tsp. finely chopped onion and one tsp. chopped parsley. Form into cakes about 3 inches in diameter and one inch thick.

Here are some breakfast ideas that are a change from the usual sugar and cream for cereal.

Drain syrup from tinned fruit, mixing several kinds together, if possible. Serve over cereal with top milk. Or try spritzing grated or frozen coconut over cereal before adding the milk or cream.

As good for noon dessert or as a special snack as it is for breakfast is this one.

Break: a chocolate bar (the sweetest 7-c. kind), into a small saucepan and heat slowly with 1/2 c. milk. Cool and serve over cereal.

An easy-to-do topping is perfect for puddings, plain or fruited gelatins, ice cream or custards.

Peel a ripe banana and slice into a bowl. Add one egg white, a dash of salt, 1/8 c. sugar and 1/2 tsp. vanilla extract. Beat with rotary egg beater or electric mixer until frothy, light and fluffy. Chill if desired. Makes about 1-1/2 c. topping.

—Alice Denhoff

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Knarf Made a Trip to the Moon

—He Went With Merlin to Get Green Cheese—

By MAX TRELL

"FOR goodness sake!" Hanid, the shadow-pit with the turned-about name, said when her brother Knarf came hurrying into the room. You're almost late for dinner! Where have you been all afternoon?"

Knarf took his coat off, rolled up his sleeves and started washing his hands. "I was on the moon," he said.

At first Hanid wasn't sure that she had heard him right. "Where did you say you were, Knarf?"

Knarf continued washing his hands, rubbing the soapuds among his fingers. "Oh, I was on the moon."

"You were?"

"Yes," said Knarf, "I was. It's quite an interesting place, the moon. It's covered with volcanoes."

"How did you get to the moon?" Hanid interrupted.

"How?" said Knarf. "By rocket ship, of course. He had finished washing his hands by this time and was now washing his face."

"But, Knarf," said Hanid, "where did you find a rocket ship to take you to the moon?"

On An Errand

"I was very lucky," said Knarf. "I was sitting outside this kitchen door on the back steps when Mr. Merlin, the Magician, came along. He asked me if I wanted to go to the moon with him. He said he had to go there to get something so I told him I would be very glad to go to the moon with him."

"For what?" Hanid asked. "Then what happened?"

As Knarf said this, he made the sound of a rocket ship blasting off.

"And did you get to the moon?" Hanid asked.

"Oh, sure," said Knarf, who was now combing his hair. "We got there with no trouble at all. We landed at the bottom of one of the volcanoes—I mean right inside one of the volcanoes. It was like an enormous house."

Mr. Merlin and I met lots of his friends, the Lunar People. They're the people who live on the moon."

"What do the Lunar People look like?" said Hanid.

"They look like Lunar People," said Knarf. "They look just like us only fatter and jollier and greener."

"What's that?" asked Hanid in astonishment. "Greener?"

"Oh, yes," said Knarf, "the Lunar People are bright green."

"What do they live on?" asked Hanid.

"They live on green cheese," said Knarf. "That's why Mr. Merlin the Magician went to the moon. To get green cheese!"

"To get green cheese?" said Hanid.

"Yes," said Knarf. "The inside of the moon volcano are all full of green cheese. That's the only thing the Lunar People eat. That's why Mr. Merlin the Magician went to the moon. To get green cheese!"

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"To get green cheese?" said Hanid.

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HOW THE WORLD LIVES SHOWN IN NEW ATLAS

British economists and map-makers have joined forces to produce an atlas which shows in detail how the world lives.

The "Oxford Economic Atlas of the World" is designed for "economists," geographers, and other students, and those engaged in trade, industry, and agriculture, who require basic information about world economics.

Here, in over 100 maps and diagrams and a vast collection of statistics, is a picture of the industrial and natural wealth of every nation and territory.

A map of the world's steel production, for example, shows the three great power blocs. Clusters of red dots mark the eastern United States, Western Europe, and Soviet Russia.

The same three groups share the bulk of the world's coal mines, while a map of the oil fields shows the dominating position of the United States, the Middle East and Central America.

One, on "Surface Communications," shows concentrated networks of railway lines principally in Europe, India, and the eastern United States, and the main shipping lines linking these same regions.

The other dealing with "Air Communications," displays by heavy lines the intensity of air traffic across the American continent, Soviet Russia and the Pacific.

Mapping of some 150 "commodities" includes information on a range of goods from abaca (manila hemp) to zinc, passing by such items as buffaloes, ham, locomotives, newsprint, nylon, sesame seed, Tung nuts, and wine.

By showing production units as dots, the maps bring out vividly the dependence of northern Europe on potatoes and south and east Asia on rice. A note records that the potato was "an important factor in the rapid increase in the population of northwest Europe in the 19th century."

As examples of the statistical detail of the descriptive section, it is recorded that India has 55,622,000 chickens, Aden has 72,000 camels, and Saint Helena has 76 private cars.

The atlas, the combined production of the "Economist" Intelligence Unit and the cartographical department of the Clarendon Press, is published by Oxford University Press and costs 30 shillings—China Mail Special.

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Weapons To Equip A Small Army Found In Italy

Rome, July 4.

Enough weapons to equip a small army, or arm a full scale revolution, have been found in Italy since the war, and as many are probably still hidden in secret arsenals all over the peninsula.

Official statistics just issued for the period 1945-53, show that the police haul of hidden arms and ammunition totalled: 173 heavy guns, 729 mortars and grenade throwers, over 5,000 heavy machineguns, over 35,000 sub-machineguns, just over 171,000 rifles, almost 41,000 revolvers and pistols, 266,758 hand grenades, 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 322 radio-transmitters and a large quantity of explosives.

Weapons found were of British, American, German, and Italian manufacture. But most of them shared one common characteristic—they were ready for immediate use.

Italian police have chased the discovered arms in two main groups:

1. Those stored away by Fascist die-hards "for another day"; and

2. Those hidden by Communist partisans at the end of World War II for the time when they could again be of use.

Group No. 1 comprised Italian-German weapons. Group No. 2 was a mixture of arms parachuted to the partisans by the Americans and British, and weapons captured or pilfered from the Germans and Fascists.

The partisan caches were in the better state of preservation. Each revolver was oiled and wrapped in oiled paper. Each round of ammunition was stored with care. Police also noted that the weapons seemed to have been periodically cleaned and oiled.

Many more. No one knows how many more of these secret arsenals lie about Italy. But the police estimate that they must be many.

The number of arms collected by Communist partisans, who formed the preponderant part of Italy's resistance fighters, was enormous. Parachuted supplies were regular, and large.

A cache was found about a year ago under the floor of a workshop in the Fiat aircraft works in Turin. Others have been found in cellars, haylofts, hidden compartments in Nazi tanks, behind disguised doors, in tractors, under bombed sites, among archaeological ruins, along rocky, lonely seashores.

About 60 per cent of all the arms found were in caches scattered about the northern half of Italy. Almost 60 per cent of these weapons were in the province of Lombardy. The reason for this concentration is simple. Northern Italy is Germany and Lombardy in particular, was the centre of both the partisan campaign and last-ditch Fascist resistance.

TWO REASONS

The Fascists stored away their weapons for two reasons:

1. They did not want to be caught carrying arms once Fascism finally collapsed; and

2. They did not despair (and a lot of Fascists still, today, do not despair) of a repetition some day of the famous March on Rome which swept Fascism to power in 1922.

But the past eight years must have dealt frequent blows to both Communists, with their dreams of an armed coup, and Fascists, with their dreams of a Fascist restoration.

Those police communiques often appear in the daily press, reporting the finding of yet another arsenal, big or small.

Sometimes, the discoveries are sensational.

Last May, police seized a car load of arms and explosives being transported by members of a neo-Fascist "Revolutionary Action" movement from one hiding place to another.

ASSASSINATION RUMOUR

The car was stopped near the Rome residence of Italy's Prime Minister, Signor Mario Scelba, which gave rise to rumours that the neo-Fascists had planned to assassinate the Prime Minister.

But it was later reported that the neo-Fascists had been merely moving their arms to what they considered a safer refuge.

Members of the "Revolutionary Action" movement have in the past been responsible for a number of terrorists' bombings in Italy.

Many of them belonged to Giuseppe's Black Brigades, composed of self-styled "Fascists to the death."

Referring to the figure of arms found since the war, a police officer engaged in one of the "Black Brigades" said: "One must imagine the bloodshed which these arms would cause."

And he added: "These arms were not hidden for the purpose of a Fascist restoration, but for the purpose of a revolution."

He concluded: "The discovery of these arms is a serious blow to the Fascist movement in Italy."

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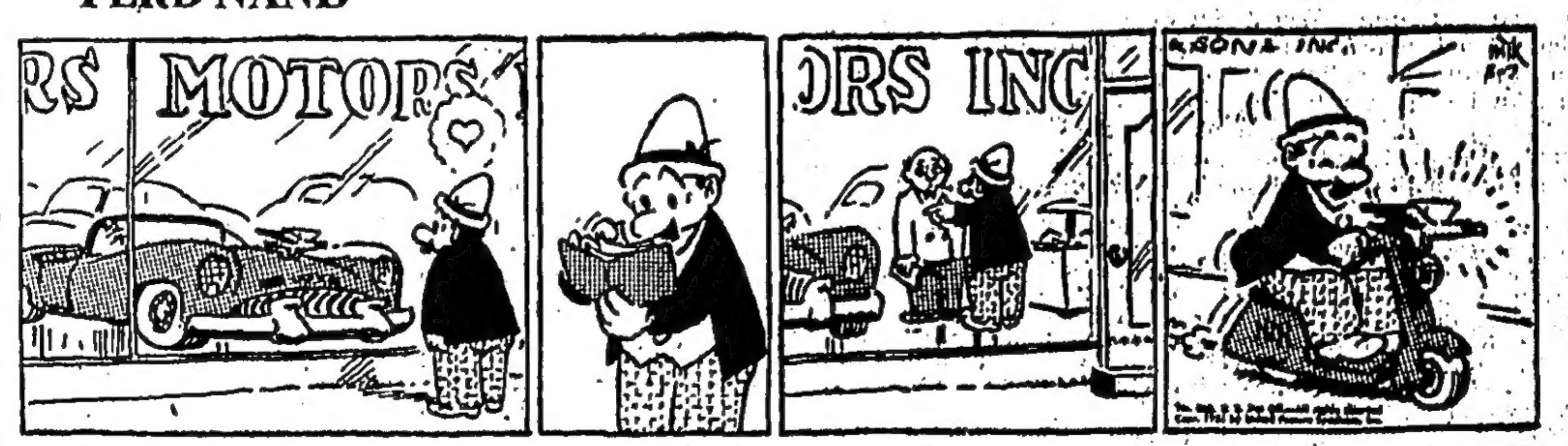
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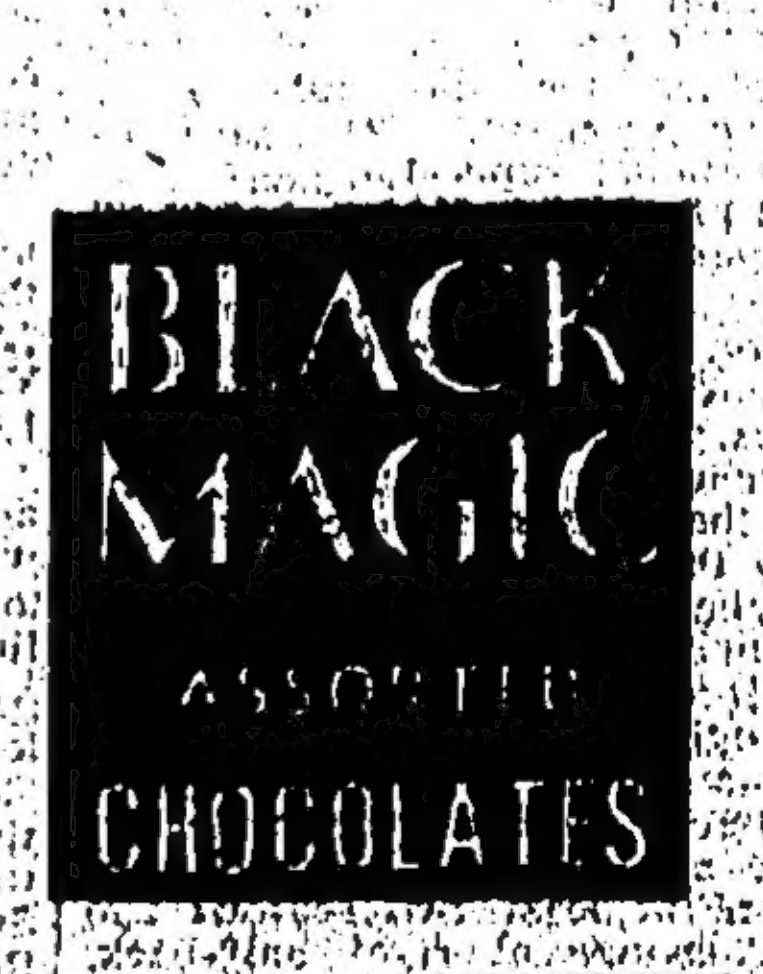
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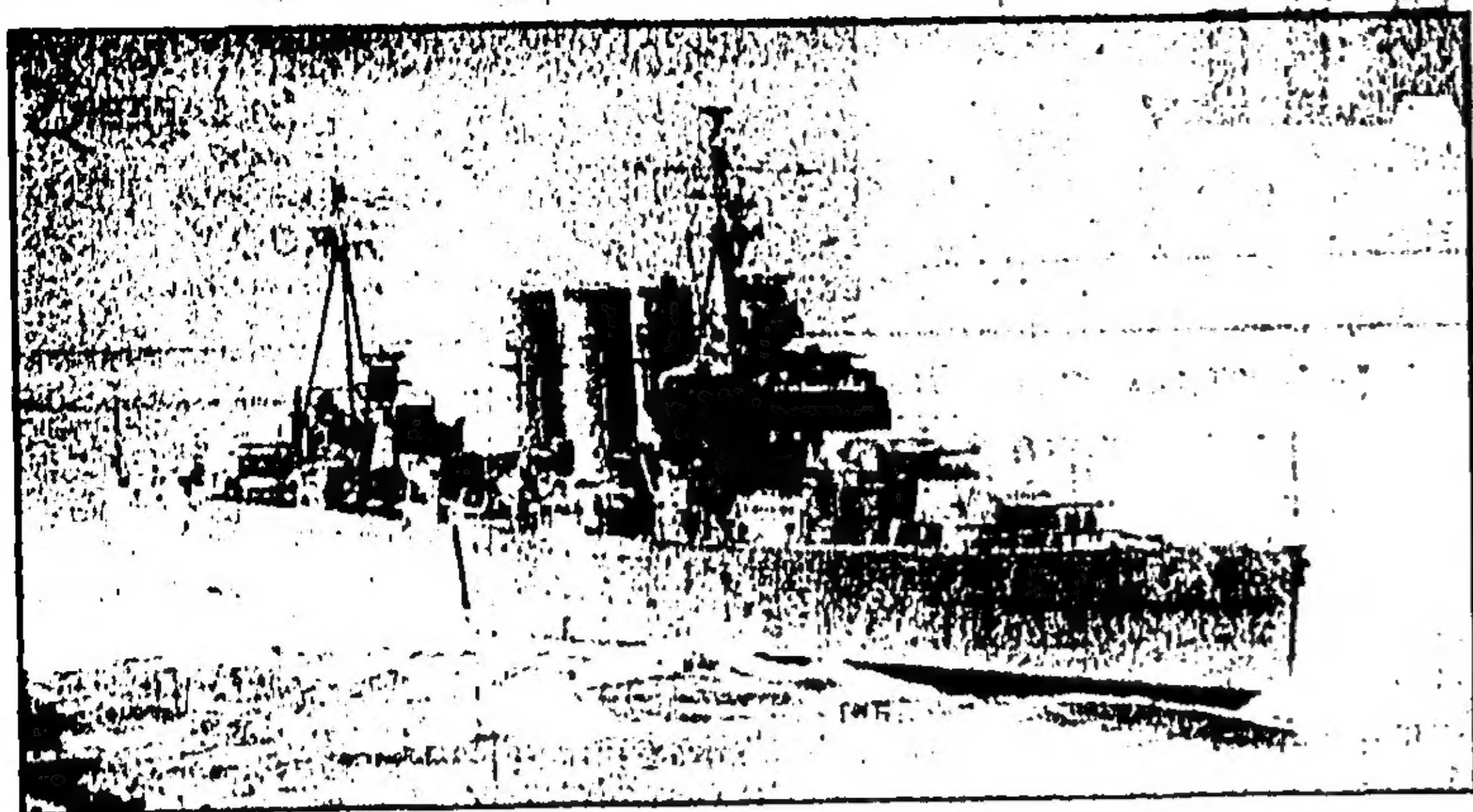
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R.A.N.'s Grand Old Lady Bound For Ship-Wreckers

Bombs, Shells, And Suicide Planes Could Not Sink HMAS Australia

The Royal Australian Navy's grand old lady, HMAS Australia, is bound for the scrap heap.

The Brisbane Courier-Mail Naval Correspondent writes the following tribute to the 26-year-old vessel.

Enemy bombs, shells, and suicide planes could not do: Ship-wreckers will destroy her.

She is our country's most battle-scarred and best-loved ship. There is no modern steamship, perhaps little that is handsome, about the old three-funneler.

She is the symbol of Australia's contribution to Allied victory in all the world's oceans. With her passing, there'll be something not quite the same about our Navy to many of the old hands, because she's been around so long, and so many men have died hereafter deaths on her decks.

And with her passing our Navy will enter on a new phase. We will have no cruisers in commission. We almost certainly will acquire no more, because the destroyers of today and tomorrow will do the work of the cruisers of yesterday.

CAPTOWN TO NORWAY

HMAS Australia's war story opened just before World War II began. When the guns sounded in September, 1939, she was patrolling off our own coast, but in the next 12 months she had ranged as far afield as Capetown and Sierra Leone, up to Norway, and back to North Africa.

In the dark days of the French Armistice she sighted the Royal Navy's patrol off Dakar to prevent the movement of Vichy-French ships.

On that job, on September 25, 1940, she suffered her first damage by enemy action—a shell through the galley. Damage was no casualty on board; but on the same day the cruiser's Walrus aircraft was shot down, with the loss of its personnel.

Back in the Battle of the Atlantic, Australia became the idol of the R.A.F. Coastal Command, when a dozen or so of her crew led by the Commanding Officer (Captain J. Armstrong) went over the side on a line to rescue nine of a ditched Sunderland flying boat's crew from 20ft waves.

"Just one of those things," Armstrong and his men reckoned. But after five years more of war, when the patched and strained cruiser reached Plymouth for repairs after the mauling of the Pacific campaign, a squadron of Sunderlands flew in salute to the memory of a good show.

A SAGA OF THE PACIFIC

NEXT year brought Australia south of the equator again, and the Atlantic Battle was left behind. But before 1941 closed, the whole outlook for the world had been changed by Japan's entry into the war, and the threat of invasion faced our country for the first time in history.

Through the fear-charged months of 1942 the story of the cruiser Australia is the story of the Allied navies, armies and air forces in the Pacific. Months of heartbreaking withdrawals, of ferrying and escorting men and material through enemy-dominated waters—until the Allied strength had been built up to turn the tide.

More often than not, the 10,000-ton 8-inch cruiser, built in Britain back in the 1920's, was on the spot in the series of Task Force operations which pushed the enemy slowly back towards Tokyo.

In the Coral Sea Battle, from May 4 to 8, 1942, Rear-Admiral J. G. Crace drew his flag in HMAS Australia to lead an Allied force covering the western section of the Coral Sea, south of New Guinea.

Without fighter protection, these ships emerged without damage and without loss of personnel, from a series of attacks by eight Japanese torpedo bombers and 19 heavy bombers. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

The main series of actions which made up the vital Coral Sea Battle—turning point of the war for the Australian mainland—were fought south of the Solomons. United States naval forces lost one aircraft carrier, a destroyer, and a tanker, but Japan's losses totalled 15 ships, including an aircraft carrier and three heavy cruisers.

HEAVIEST FIGHTING LAY AHEAD

THE offensive had been wrested from the enemy, but HMAS Australia's heaviest fighting, and heaviest losses, still lay ahead.

August brought the Allied recapture of vital Solomons strongpoints, with Australia heading the screening force at Guadalcanal.

Her sister-ship Canberra was sunk, with heavy loss of life, on the night of August 9, off Tulagi; but Australia lived on, to complete a log-book destined to read like a pin-point history of the Pacific war.

She was with the covering force at New Britain; at Gloucester in New Britain; at Hollandia, Wakde, Blak, and Morotai in New Guinea; at Leyte and Lingayen in the Philippines.

Leyte marked the first concentrated use of kamikaze (suicide) planes by the Japanese. For all the Allied ships it meant a new level of the grim and macabre in warfare.

Ack-ack gunners were to learn that the fact of lining up a kamikaze in the sights meant just nothing.

Manned by Japs pledged to die on their target, the suicide planes just kept on coming, never deviating from their course.

TARGET FOR SUICIDE PLANES

FOR the Australian flagship, the second day of the Leyte landings meant a death roll of 30, and 61 wounded. The dead included the Commanding Officer (Captain E. F. V. Dochaneux). Those seriously wounded included the Commodore commanding the Australian Squadron (now Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins).

Several of a group of attacking aircraft were shot down before they reached the ship. But the damage came when a kamikaze dove into the forecastle, and exploded.

Blazing petrol showered over the bridge, the compass platform, and the forward gun-turret.

Most of the casualties were among men burnt in the ball of flame which enveloped the bridge. But damage-control parties kept on working, and a half of the ship held off a fresh aircraft attack.

So Australia lived to fight again. In the Lingayen Gulf

action three months later (January, 1945), her decks and superstructure were blasted and torn in five suicide-plane attacks; she had 113 casualties (44 killed, 69 wounded). But her guns were not silenced.

A LAST 26-KNOT FLING

DOCKYARD skill sent Australia back to sea again, but not in time for further action. Made obsolete by the progress of naval science, and by her own years, she had a quiet life after the war, pottering about coastal waters as a training ship for "rookies."

Announcement, six months ago, that she was to be broken up in June, sealed her fate, and, for most people, made her a mental write-off as so much junk.

But, as recently as last week, the old lady shook off her years for one last job in the Navy's service.

From a quiet training cruise along the Barrier Reef, she jumped to a 26-knot dash to the aid of a crippled Dutch landing craft.

Men who had served in the old three-funneler chuckled when they read that she still could squeeze out 26 knots—and they grinned at the thoughts of comments on the mess decks.

They found it hard to realise that the 26-year-old veteran, bombed, shelled, and blasted as few ships had ever been, could have been just one move away from the ship-breakers when she made her 450-mile mercy dash.

For the cruiser Australia, there could be no reprieve. But no ship-breakers could destroy the memory of a gallant ship which had run her course and fought the good fight.

UTILISING ATOMIC POWER

London, July 4. A Soviet physicist said in a Radio Moscow broadcast today: "Atomic power is most easily released during a very brief moment as, for instance, during the explosion of an atomic bomb."

"One must add that such a process can be utilised not only for destruction but for creative purposes as well as, for instance, in the construction of canals and railways," said the physicist, whose name was given as Balabanov.

Hailing last week's Soviet claim that an atomic electric power station had been opened in the Soviet Union, Balabanov said, "We are proud of the fact that in our country Soviet scientists have created the first industrial power station in the world using atomic energy."

"The most effective process for peaceful purposes is the controlled chain reaction which takes place slowly."

"In a short time atomic energy will undoubtedly be utilised as a motive power for sea-going vessels, locomotives and airplanes," he concluded.

British Treasury's Major Victory CHANGES IN THE EPU MECHANISM

From Our Own Correspondent

London, July 3.

Changes in the mechanism of the European Payments Union, which came into effect on July 1 at the outset of the Union's fourth and probably final year, are seen by commentators here as a major victory for the British Treasury.

Certainly British representatives on the Organisation for the Economic Co-operation have won their point that the EPU should not be "hardened" as some of the chief creditor countries in the system wished.

But economic diplomacy in this instance was aided by "shock tactics" which made the British case well-nigh irresistible. For once the British Government had offered immediate repayment in gold of a substantial part of its accumulated debt to the Union the other debtor countries could hardly help but make a similar offer. And this automatically removed creditor countries' chief objection to giving further credit.

Proposals which have already been accepted by member countries are based on voluntary arrangements—now almost completed—for repayment for part of debts outstanding to the Union. On April 30 these totalled \$1,133 millions of which the United Kingdom's share—which also reflects the sterling area's position with creditor countries—amounted to \$505 millions. The total credit extended by the Union was \$1,381 millions of which the largest single share, \$508 millions, was extended by West Germany.

BI-LATERAL NEGOTIATIONS The United Kingdom had arranged through bi-lateral negotiations with creditor countries to deal with \$426 millions of this accumulated debt. As a result \$100.5 millions were repaid on July 1—and this will of course be reflected in the sterling area's gold and dollar position at the end of the month. The balance will be repaid by annual instalments of \$46 millions.

The biggest single slice of Britain's immediate gold payment—\$35 millions—went to West Germany. At the same time it was arranged that the Union should repay a part of its debt to creditors out of its own convertible assets and \$130 millions have been applied to this purpose. Germany again got the largest share—\$70 millions, including a special payment of \$30 millions made "in view of the very large credits granted by Germany."

INGENIOUS FORMULA But this is only part of an ingenious formula worked out by the Union's Managing Board to make the system acceptable to its creditors for a further year.

New credit facilities have been opened for those debtor countries who have arranged bi-lateral deals for repayment of part of their accumulated debts and creditors who have agreed to grant further credits. The amount of new credit granted to debtor countries has been fixed in proportion to the amount of debt they have dealt with bi-laterally, but Italy has been given special consideration to enable her to continue her liberal import policy.

These arrangements have a number of technical advantages over the existing system, but the Managing Board recognised that they would "almost certainly be inequitable in their application to different members and would be extremely difficult to apply."

It has therefore been decided that from July 1 all monthly deficits and surpluses will be settled on a base of 50 per cent gold and 50 per cent credit, instead of as previously on a complicated sliding scale. To give effect to this change without reducing the amount of credit available to member countries within their quotas it has been decided to increase all quotas by 20 per cent. The Managing Board points out that this new system of settling monthly deficits will impose a few additional burdens on debtor countries. True, it might cost them more gold in the early stages of the "new system, but it will cost less in the long run if they continue to run deficits on any considerable scale.

The Managing Board also mentioned its proposals to member countries, not only for their "immediate" but also because they limit the risks which can arise on the Union's convertible assets

as a result of the automatic settlement rule. For if monthly deficits and surpluses are settled on a 50 per cent gold, 50 per cent credit basis the Union's receipts and payments of gold each month will balance. And this will enable the Union to continue with a relatively small working capital.

DEMISE OF UNION

It is possible, however, that the EPU will not complete a full year in its present reconstituted form. Before the end of next June the major European currencies may have taken a convertibility plunge—and this would mean the demise of the Union.

The Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation have recognised this and made provision accordingly. The condition on which the Union was renewed last year is amended—this any member country may ask to have its obligations reconsidered during the life of the Union if, in its opinion, "this is necessary to enable progress to be made towards a system of freer trade and payments and in particular convertibility of currencies."

Indeed it was with the knowledge of the fast approaching convertibility in mind that the Managing Board drafted its proposals. For the EPU is essentially an organisation to facilitate trade between its members by ironing out short term balance of payments difficulties, and as such has been made the chief instrument of the OEEC's trade liberalisation code.

LOSS OF GROUND

To scrap the Union now would, therefore, have meant the loss of much of the ground already gained. For weaker members would almost certainly have attempted to compensate for the loss of the Union's automatic credit facilities by restricting their trade with other members thus delaying convertibility of stronger currencies. At all costs this had to be avoided and the Managing Board has done a good job in working out a formula which goes a long way in satisfying everyone for at least another year.

But the problem of preventing a serious contraction of intra-European trade once currencies are made convertible has been solved. Attention has been drawn to this when European finance ministers met in London later this month.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, July 4. The price of rubber closed last week at the highest point since May of last year. First grade rubber for July shipment closed on the Singapore market at 70 1/2 cents a pound.

At one stage of trading the price reached 74 cents on a firm but irregular market. Largely responsible for the sharp rise was the news of the increase in the United States price of Butyl synthetic rubber by one US cent.—United Press.

THAI MARKET

Bangkok, July 4. Rubber prices in Bangkok jumped 30 baht (1 1/4 US cents) per kilogram for all grades in the close of last week. A sharp rise was reported from south Thailand where the price increased three cents per kilogram.

The sudden price rise is said to be the market reaction of Indo-China war and Indonesia's sale of all the natural latex of rubber to Red China. Quotations in Bangkok on Saturday per kilogram were as follows:

Rubber Plant for West Germany

Baden, July 4. West German rubber manufacturers suggested last night that a special fund be established to finance immediate construction of a rubber plant. A spokesman for the German Rubber Producers Association told a Press conference that more rubber must be produced to satisfy West Germany's needs. To boost synthetic output, an additional investment of between 130,000,000 and 160,000,000 Deutschmarks is necessary, he said.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$101,083. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSK Bank	1085	1700	20 @ 1600
East Asia			170
INSURANCE			
Union	555		
Lombard	50		
Underwriters	6 1/2	3000 @ 6 1/2	
DOCKS, ETC.			
Kei Wah	11		
Providence (O)	12		
Whitlock	7.20	7.25	
HSK Ltd	80 1/2	80 1/2	
HSK Ltd	1.40		
Sampan	18.30		
Really	2.00 1/2	2.10	
UTILITIES			
Tian	27.30	27.00	200 @ 27.50
C. Light (O)	10.10		
C. Light (N)	12.10	12.20	1000 @ 12.30
Electric	30 1/2	30 1/2	140 @ 30 1/2
Telephone	145	147	
Yusaku			
INDUSTRIALS			
Genent	19 10 1/2	19 10 1/2	100 @ 19.20
STORES, ETC.			
Dair	24.00	24.00	20 @ 24.70
Lane Crawford			
KD	22 1/2		
LANE CRAWFORD			
Textile Corp	7 1/2		
MICELLANEOUS			
Yingkee	0.30	0 1/2	

New York Cotton Market

New York, July 4. Small quantity sales of Japanese-made cotton print cloths at below domestic prices continued an otherwise slow trade in cotton textiles this week.

Most weavers and spinners became holiday-minded before the National Independence Day holiday on Monday, and commencement of the mill vacation and inventory taking period in the first two weeks of July. Looking ahead some observers felt that with the end of the vacation period the market is apt to meet a good call from all classes of consumers, particularly the group operating with slender inventories for some time.

The more determined stand among the mills in refusing to accept business at losing prices has evidently made an impression on consumers. Some quarters feel that there is a "rather substantial quantity" of unplaced business judging from the number of bids being received.

Yarn spinners reported a surprisingly good demand as the market went over to the holiday period. Business continued at a steady pace instead of falling off to the extent expected before vacations. One seller booked heavily for Aug.-Sept. but refused to accept orders beyond that date at current prices. In rayon grey goods, business was slow but prices held firm during the traditionally weakest season of the year. Millmen felt that the only way the market can go is upward, since mill curtailments have about balanced production with demand.—United Press.

Bank of England Statement

London, July 4. The Bank of England statement for the week ended June 30 reads as follows:

LONDON STOCK MARKET

Washington Talks & Higher Production Reasons For Rise

From Our Own Correspondent

London, July 3.

It would be difficult to find precise reasons for the continued rise of London stock prices last week. The favourable outcome of Sir Winston Churchill's talks with Mr. Eisenhower and near record level of production in May had something to do with it. But undoubtedly the main reason for the rise is that investors are still riding the crest of the wave of confidence in Britain's economic future.

Last week this confidence lifted industrial share prices to a new all-time peak and the trend was still firmly upward when the market closed for the weekend.

But for a sharp fall in Fiat and Baldwin shares on Wednesday as investors registered disappointment with the knitting company's sharply reduced profits the Financial Times industrial share index would have risen everyday. As it was it reached a new peak of 156.1 on Thursday, after closing the previous week at 154.5.

Features of the market were the steady rise of tobacco shares after their recent heavy tumble on the reports of the adverse effect on health of cigarette smoking; and new record prices attained by several leading motor shares.

STEWARTS & LLOYDS

On Thursday the market was further helped by the news that Stewart's and Lloyd's shares had reached a premium. When the authorities offered the public 10 million shares in the nationalised steel company the response was disappointing. Excluding a firm application for the whole amount from underwriters the public applied for only five and a half million shares. Not surprisingly, therefore, the shares opened at a discount, but on Thursday a small premium was established.

The week's most spectacular rise was in Rio Tinto copper shares which gained 2.6.10s to £32 on the news that Spanish interests were negotiating for the acquisition of a majority interest in the company's Iberian assets. Official confirmation of this was given by the company but no reference was made in their statement to the possibility of a capital return on which investors are pinning their hopes.

GIILT EDGED

After early selling of long-dated and undated British Government securities the gilt edged market took on a brighter look at mid-week and dated stocks went ahead with interest broadening to Dominion and colonial issues.

The feature of the oil market was the rise of the Anglo-Iranians to a fresh peak of £13.3.1 1/2 on the hopes of a satisfactory outcome to the Persian talks. The shares finished at 4s 4 1/2 up on the week at £13.1.10 1/2.

The rest of the market turned dull after a fairly strong start. Rubbers improved on a higher commodity price, United States Copper shares were firm until Thursday when they became quiet. Teas were irregular. Interest in the Kafir market was mainly concentrated on OF's shares.

Argentine Trade Mission

Bonn, July 4. An Argentine trade mission will arrive in Bonn tomorrow to negotiate with German government representatives the exact terms of the economic agreements reached by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Jeronimo Hormorio, and the German Economics Minister, Alfredo Gomez Morales, with the German Economics chief, Ludwig Erhard, in May.

The official purpose of the visit is to renew the German-Argentine trade agreement, which expires at the end of this month. When the Argentine Ministers visited Bonn in May, they suggested the new agreement would open "a new era in German-Argentine trade."

Bonn. West Germany has agreed to grant long-term settlement of Argentine's current account with Germany. The new agreement will start trading with the new agreement with West Germany's accounts.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, July 4.

Du Pont, the nation's leading chemical company, soared to a new high this week and led the industrial average to a new top since October 17, 1929. Utilities set a new high since Aug. 15, 1931. Ralls alone of the major groups closed the week with a loss—a mere 89 cents.

Trading averaged 2,053,350 shares daily. Industrial shares gained 5.13 points and utilities gained 4.41 points.

On Monday, Du Pont, soared 18 1/2 points and thereby added \$70,341,441 to the valuation of its 45,434,287 shares outstanding. The reason for the rise was a mystery when it occurred. Later it developed the reason was a bear squeeze.

That bear squeezing got to be a regular sport later in the week and some stocks soared widely as the poor bruins were caught in the pincers of the buyers.

Du Pont, subsequently fell 9 points from its high and later in the week rose again. Its net gain for the week amounted to 11 1/2 points, the outstanding record for a week.

General Motors, of which Du Pont holds 20,000,000 shares, also was a strong spot. It netted 4 1/2 points on the week. Oil shares were hard hit for a time on their top heavy inventory situation. They came sharply from the lows. The lenders closed the week barely changed. Steels rose when peace was obtained in the industry with a new wage contract. US Steel was up a point on the week.

From time to time the market was noted by action of the Senate on items in the new technical tax bill. It was particularly worried over action in eliminating most of the relief on double tax dividends. But it finally overcame this hurdle on the belief that investment demand for the best grade issued would continue.

Even with the drop on the last day of the month the market closed higher for June, rounding out the sixth successive monthly rise so far this year. The market at the end of the month was 27 per cent higher than it was at the close last Sept. 14 when the list made new lows for a long time.—United Press.

TRADE SLUMP

Darjeeling, July 5. Trade with India has slumped, since the Chinese occupied Tibet, merchants here reported. The Indian frontier town of Kalimpong once a thriving centre of the wool trade, is now almost at a standstill.

Traders believe the slump is due to currency restrictions in Tibet, where bank drafts are made out more easily in favour of Chinese than Indian banks. It is also understood that the new overland route to China through Chumbi has drawn off much of the trade towards China.—Reuters.

Exchange Rates

Exchange rates in the local market for the following rates:

CLARK CHAPMAN & CO., LTD.
STEAM & ELECTRIC MARINE WINCHES,
PULVERIZED FUEL EQUIPMENT, HIGH
PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, ELECTRIC
MOTORS AND GENERATORS.
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
111, 113 & Shanghai Bank Bldg., Tel. 37789

CHINA MAIL

LARGEST
WRITING
MILEAGE
GUARANTEED
SHEAFFERS
NEW
"500"
RETRACTABLE BALLPOINT PEN

Page 10

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1954.

Policeman Found Dead

The body of Police Corporal 1028, Lee Wing-hing, was found at Shataukok on Friday, July 2.

According to the Police, the corporal had been on duty last Friday on a Police launch at Shataukok, when he fell off and drowned. The body was in full uniform, except for the cap which was missing.

The funeral was held at Taiipo yesterday afternoon.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at (G.P.O.) Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere, which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, JULY 5
By Air
Japan, Korea, 9 a.m.
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macau, 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 6
Philippines, 9 a.m.
Burma, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 11 a.m.
Japan, Korea, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 1 p.m.
Formosa, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, U.S.A. and Canada, 5 p.m.
Indo-China, 8 p.m.

In Malaya

Fewer Terrorists Surrender

Vietminh Successes A Morale Booster?

Singapore, July 4. The Vietminh successes in Indo-China are proving an "effective morale booster" for the Malayan Communists.

Commenting on the dwindling surrender figures of the Malayan terrorists since early this year, an official spokesman at Kuala Lumpur said "terrorist surrenders will continue to drop and may even stop if the Indo-China situation continues to deteriorate."

Last year 372 Communist terrorists have themselves up to the security forces which averaged about one a day. In the past month, the spokesman said, there were only nine surrenders. He attributed this to the possible improved morale of the Malayan guerrillas because of the big success scored by their Vietminh comrades further north.

To show the gradual decrease in terrorist surrenders since the beginning of this year, the spokesman gave the following tabulated figures: January 39, February 15, March 22, April 15, May 14 and June nine. Striking a rather gloomy note, the spokesman said: "In my opinion there can be no attraction to our present psychological warfare campaign which can slant the situation in our favour. We shall just have to keep plugging away and hope for the best."

NOT POSSIBLE

Although support in men and supplies for the Malayan Communists is still not possible with Thailand serving as the buffer between Indo-China and Malaya, observers here are inclined to agree with the official spokesman at Kuala Lumpur that the Vietminh successes are going to make the British fight against the Malayan Communist guerrillas increasingly difficult.

Veteran observers here who have watched the Communist infiltration tactics in Southeast Asia are convinced that the Western Powers have made a serious blunder by allowing Ho Chi-minh's forces to sweep down the rich Delta.

Many factors will add up to a serious weakening of the anti-Communist bloc, the most important of which include the certain threat to Thailand when Indo-China is completely gobbled up—United Press.

Sloss Appeal Before Full Court

An appeal against conviction and sentence was brought by Geoffrey Duncan Sloss, 30, of 375A The Peak who was recently found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' hard labour, was heard before the Full Court, comprising the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice W. W. Reece, and the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. Reynolds this morning.

Sloss was charged with having unlawfully killed a ricksha puller, Ng Chow, shortly after 3 a.m. on February 25 last. The Prosecution alleged that the ricksha puller was killed by a car driven by Sloss whilst he was under the influence of alcohol.

Mr Justice Gregg, who sentenced Sloss, also disqualified him from holding a driving licence for a period of two years after his release from prison, and ordered that the conviction be endorsed on his licence.

Appearing for Sloss in the appeal case this morning are the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr Patrick Yu, both on the instructions of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Inspector W. Eggleston, represents the Crown.

Outlining the facts upon which the appellant came up for trial on a charge of manslaughter, Mr d'Almada said that about 3 a.m. on February 25 a car driven by Sloss struck a stationary taxi a glancing blow while it was parked outside St Francis Hotel in Yee Wo Street.

Which did not even result in Sloss's car being stopped, said Counsel. The car drove on along Yee Wo Street in a south-easterly direction turning left into Causeway Road and then right, which took the appellant along Moreton Road where the taxi, with which he had come in collision, overtook and cut in front of him, whereupon Sloss stopped his car.

After a word or two from the taxi driver Sloss started up again, drove over the grass verge on the left of the road on to the unlit road, where he turned right at an angle of something like 110 to 120 degrees, passing between two trees, signs placed upon the road. Sloss then drove along Tungwan Road back into Yee Wo Street, then into Hennessy Road where, outside the premises of the China International Motors, his car came into collision with a ricksha whose puller was in consequence grievously injured and died three days later.

Sloss had been followed along this route from Moreton Terrace by the taxi driver whose evidence with regard to what happened at the scene of the fatal accident was that he saw appellant's car swerve left towards the curb and then he heard a crash following which appellant's car swerved back to its former course and continued on its way.

TRIED TO STOP CAR

Two police officers near the scene tried to stop Sloss's car and failing to do so, got into a taxi and finally overtook him somewhere near the junction of Queen's and Hennessy Roads, said Mr d'Almada.

Appellant after stopping was subsequently taken to a police station, thence to Queen Mary Hospital where he was examined and tested for drunkenness. The medical officer who conducted the examination gave evidence that in his opinion Sloss was not in a fit condition to drive a car at the time of the examination at 8.30 a.m.

Counsel said that with regard to the evidence of intoxication appellant's evidence showed that he took some nine or ten drinks from between 7.30 that evening and about 2 a.m. the following day.

The only eye-witness to the fatal accident itself was the taxi driver and apart from this swerve to the left and his swerve back to the course, there was no evidence to show that appellant was driving negligently or badly; no evidence, that he was zig-zagging, for example, over the road, although Mr Blair-Kerr submitted that one swerve to the left and back to his course was a zig-zag, which Counsel said, was put down to exaggeration on Mr Blair-Kerr's part. Mr d'Almada submitted that zig-zagging to him meant an erratic course along a road, not just one turn to the left and back to the course.

With regard to the speed at which Sloss was travelling, the evidence was entirely in his favour. The highest speed mentioned in the evidence was slightly more than 30 mph.

Mr d'Almada said that appellant gave evidence which in brief was that as from 2 a.m. that morning, i.e., from the time he left the Skyroom—where he had his last few drinks—he could remember nothing at all.

Appellant also gave evidence that previously he suffered from concussions which resulted in what Counsel termed a mental blackout. That later that morning certain friends of appellant noticed a bruise over his right temple. In reply to the Court, Mr d'Almada said that there was no evidence as to when Sloss received the bruise.

Counsel said that before any evidence was called before Mr Justice Gregg even before Mr Blair-Kerr opened, he took objection that certain evidence which the Crown proposed to lead should not be admitted. A question arose and Counsel took the point as to the propriety of taking it then rather than later. After some discussion Mr Justice Gregg decided to hear arguments then after which he refused Counsel's application.

NO ASSURANCE

His objection in taking that objection then, Counsel continued, was that if the evidence were to be allowed to be tendered and then afterwards the objection was taken and upheld the damage would nonetheless have been done because the jury would have had the evidence and despite anything which Mr Justice Gregg might say about ignoring it, there was no assurance that they would indeed completely banish it from their minds.

What he had objected to was evidence of the collision with the taxi and it was clear from the evidence that only a glancing blow was struck. It was evidence that did not tend to prove gross criminal negligence. He would say in those circumstances that its only possible result would have been to prejudice Sloss without in fact from its nature corroborating evidence of it tending to prove the offence charged.

Counsel said that it was abundantly clear from the authorities cited that the evidence admitted in each case was of the kind or class of defence with which appellant was charged. A mere glancing blow struck at the taxi could not by any stretch of imagination, said Counsel, be brought into that class of driving which was called reckless driving. A glancing blow did not tend to show such high degree of negligence, he submitted, and its introduction as evidence was prejudicial to the appellant. Hearing is continuing.

HMS Newfoundland Sails

Flying the flag of Rear-Admiral G. V. Gladstone, Second in Command, Far East Station, Her Majesty's cruiser Newfoundland left port this morning under the command of Captain E. H. Thomas, RN.

US Submarine Arrives

The 1,570-ton American submarine Pomodon (Commander E. J. Molono) entered port this morning on a recreational visit.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"They walk, they wave their trunks—take one home and satisfy that old call of the wild!"

US Senators Disagree With Knowland's View

Washington, July 4.

Senator William Fulbright (Democrat, Arkansas) and representative Dewey Short (Republican, Missouri) said today they did not agree with Senator William Knowland, Republican leader of the Senate, that the United States should leave the United Nations if China was admitted to membership.

Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (Republican, Iowa) said he would "seriously consider" Senator Knowland's suggestion.

The three gave their views on television programmes in answer to questions about Senator Knowland's statement last week that if Communist China was seated in the United Nations, he would resign as Senate leader and devote his efforts to getting the United States out of the organization.

Senators Fulbright and Hickenlooper are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr Short is Chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee. Mr Short said to admit Communist China to the United Nations would be "appeasement" and would further weaken the United States position and that of all the free world. But while he was "fed up" by Soviet "veils of vital issues," he said, he would continue, certainly for the time, as a member of the United Nations, to support it.

WHAT HE'D DO
What he would like to do, Mr Short declared, was to "sever all diplomatic relations with Russia and refuse to trade with any of the Communist countries."

Senator Fulbright said the United Nations "as inadequate as it is, is the only alternative we have, now, for the long term future, in the old policy of war. At nearly every occasion, there is a disagreement."

Senator Hickenlooper said the United States should use its veto to keep Communist China out of the United Nations because "there is a tremendous international moral problem involved if Red China is permitted to shoot itself into the organization."

Senators Fulbright and Hickenlooper took different views about Sir Winston Churchill's recent plea for a try at "peaceful co-existence" with the Russians.

Co-existence was possible, Senator Fulbright said, adding: "The only alternative is war." He said: "We have co-existed in this same world with them ever since there has been a Communist group."

Senator Hickenlooper said co-existence would be possible only if a line could be drawn as to how far the policy would be followed. This would require "complete vigorous and sincere"

co-operation with the other nations, and especially the other so-called powers, and "we have been unable to get that far."—Reuter.

Thorneycroft Wants More Trade Freedom

Washington, July 4.

The President of the British Board of Trade, Mr Peter Thorneycroft, continued his talks with American officials on the control of strategic exports to Soviet countries here today—despite the American Independence Day holiday.

Officials said his talks with Director of the United States Foreign Operations Administration, Mr Harold Stassen, were expected to last throughout the holiday weekend, which ends tomorrow night.

Mr Thorneycroft held his first conference with Mr Stassen yesterday in an attempt to resolve Anglo-American differences, delaying the revision of lists of embargoed exports from the West to Soviet countries in Europe.

He was reported to have emphasized that Britain wants to go further than the United States in relaxing restrictions on goods which do not contribute to the Soviet war potential.

NARROWED?

These differences have prevented a committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in Paris from finishing the revision of the embargoed lists which began shortly after Mr Stassen flew to London in March for talks with British and French officials.

Officials declined today to say if the Anglo-American differences were being narrowed in Mr Thorneycroft's talks. Any agreement reached would be referred to the Paris committee which consists of all NATO members except Iceland, and in addition Japan and West Germany.

Any revisions agreed to would not be applied to China, against whom the United States maintains a total trade embargo. Britain had the other Western European allies ban only strategic trade with China.—Reuter.

Indo-China Cease-fire Chances

THE TIMES IS PESSIMISTIC

London, July 5.

The Times today expressed some pessimism about the chances of a cease-fire and the regrouping of forces in Indo-China.

"Between the politico-military planners in Washington and the Generals in Saigon a substantial gap seems to be growing wider," this independent newspaper commented.

"Few outside a compact circle in Paris can say for certain how far recent military events in Indo-China are linked with the confidential discussions between the Vietminh and French delegates in Switzerland."

"On Thursday the military representatives of the two sides are due to make their first progress reports to the Geneva conference on the prospects of a ceasefire and the regrouping of forces."

"It would be unwise to be too optimistic about the results. However else is busily drawing lines on maps just now, the rival High Commands are effectively revising the boundaries from week to week, and plainly have not yet finished their grim labour."—Reuter.

Aurore: 'Not Yet At The End'

Paris, July 5.

The right-wing Radical newspaper Aurore today predicted this would be "Mendes-France week" at the Geneva conference.

"French public opinion can only follow with hope the action undertaken by M. Mendes-France to achieve peace in Indo-China," wrote Aurore. "Nobody hides the difficulties. We have to deal with evasive opponents, formed in the school of Leninism, trained to tactics of diversion and obstruction, and also with people who are determined to gain military successes at any price to throw them into the scales at the last moment."

"We have not only to deal with the Soviets but to convince our Western allies and preserve our complete solidarity with them, and also to convince our Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian associates. We are certainly not yet at the end."

Aurore quoted the French Premier's summing-up in his broadcast on Saturday of his Geneva results so far: "A good first week, a second not so good," and added: "In any case it seems that the week now opening will be his, Mendes-France week; the hour of choice, which will be decisive for Indo-China, will strike soon in Geneva for each of the Great Powers."—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Signal and Programme Summary: 0.05, Children's Hour "The Golden Fleece" A Story from "The Heroes" by Charles Kingsley. Part 2 (BBC2): 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.35, 0.40, 0.45, 0.50, 0.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 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